The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXIII, NO 22
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LIII, NO 7

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. L. FRITZ
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office—Front Room, Over Postoffice.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office.—Room No. 2, Columbian building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa
Office in Ent's Building.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
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Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on second floor, third room of Columbian Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Wirts' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

L. S. WINTERSTEEN,
Attorney-at-Law
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
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Pensions and Bounties Collected.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Columbian Building, second floor, front room.

GRANT HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Rawling's Meat Market.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov26 88 1y.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
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Guardian of London	20,603,323.71
Phoenix, of London	6,924,563.48
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Apr 26-3-4t.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and Insist upon getting it.
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We Stake Our Reputation,
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R. Bros. Apr. 12-4t.

THE GRAY GHOST.

It was a wild night, the snow blowing in great, shapeless drifts about the house, the wind roaring down the chimney and rattling among the ice coated branches of the great elms outside with a sharp, continuous sound like the noise of musketry. Within, the fire had burned low, and the long, white curtains at the windows, looking strangely weird and unfamiliar in the dim light, shivered and trembled as if, in some occult way, they were in silent sympathy with the spirit of the storm.

De Wolf, who had been unmoved by the tremendous uproar of the elements, went on with his story.

"It was on a night not unlike this," he said, "when I left Boston to stay a few days with Earle Russell at Gilsum. You remember him at Yale—a very good fellow, but with a penchant for missions. He had married and settled down as pastor of a little country church. The wonder is that he did not go to Nova Zembla or Central Africa, but perhaps his wife saved him from that. However, he had found a mission at Gilsum, and as his wife had gone on to New York to spend a week with her sister, Russell invited me to keep bachelor's hall with him during her absence. Well, we were having a cozy time of it together, when, one night, just as we had settled ourselves in front of the library fire, with our cigars and newspapers, a boy drove up to the door in an old, unpainted sleigh, and announced that one of Russell's parishioners, an old man who lived in an outlying district, was dying, and wanted to see the minister. Of course, Russell prepared to obey the summons at once, and he did not return till midnight. When he came in, his hands were stiff with the cold, and his ears were half frozen, but there was a glow on his face, as he threw off his overcoat and came forward to the fire, which was something more than simple satisfaction at being safely housed again. I actually believe he did not know whether his hands were cold or not.

"'Well,' he exclaimed, with a bright smile, 'I have seen one more happy soul start on its long journey. You've no idea, De Wolf,' he went on, 'how it takes away the fear of death, if you ever had it, to see a good man die. It is such a simple thing, after all, and it is wonderful how simply these people look at such matters. When I entered the house the old man was lying with his eyes closed, but he looked up and smiled as I took his hand in mine.

"'"You are ready and willing to go, are you, deacon?" I asked, as his eyes met mine.

"'The old man half raised himself on his elbow and replied in a low whisper:

"'"Wal, to tell the raal truth, elder, I'd rather stay where I'm better acquainted. You see, I've got used to things here, an' I don't know as I care about making any change. But the Lord knows best, and I'm willing—yes, I'm willing." When the end came his old face brightened into a beautiful smile.'

"Two days after I went with my friend to attend the old man's funeral. About six miles out, we drove up to a lonely farm house and alighted. The short, impressive service was soon over, but it was already growing dark when we turned our horse's head homeward.

"It had been snowing in light, fitful gusts all the afternoon, but when the sun went down the wind rose, and we found ourselves obliged to face a beating, driving storm. The soft, treacherous snowflakes had changed to sleet, that was hurled at us as if with some fiendish intent. It was impossible to keep our eyes open, and Russell, holding the reins in his hand from force of habit, trusted to Providence and the horse and hid his face in his coat collar. In spite of the storm, however, we should probably have reached home safely if, at a turn in the road, we had not encountered a party coming in the opposite direction. The two horses, coming thus unexpectedly upon each other, became frightened and quite unmanageable. What happened to the occupants of the other sleigh I never had the grace to inquire, but Russell and I were both thrown out, and before we could regain our feet our horse had disappeared. Fortunately or unfortunately, as it may appear, the accident had occurred in front of the house of one of Russell's friends. The good gentleman hastened to our assistance and insisted upon our coming into the house.

"As we were thoroughly chilled, and covered with snow from head to foot, we willingly consented. We were ushered into a brightly lighted parlor, where a young lady, who seemed to me, in my possibly somewhat dazed condition, an enchanting vision of loveliness, came forward to meet us. I made some incoherent remark which I am thankful to have forgotten, as I have a very definite impression as to its absurdity; the young lady, who wore a blue dress, and had very bright eyes, laughed merrily, and then left the room to order hot lemonade. The storm continued to increase in violence, and our host finally persuaded us to accept his hospitality for the night.

"I have no very distinct recollection of how the evening passed, but at 10 o'clock we were shown to our respective rooms. Mine was on the ground floor, and as I did not feel inclined to go to sleep, I threw myself on a lounge before a blazing wood fire and gave myself up to a succession of pleasant dreams, in which, I am proud to confess, a young lady in a blue dress played the most important part.

"I had lain there about two hours, so that it must have been near midnight, when I noticed, for the first time, that the storm was over, and that a few straggling rays of moonlight were streaming in through the window, making strange, fantastic shadows on the wall and floor.

"I had neglected to draw the curtain, and as I looked up I was confronted by a face pressed close against the window, and staring in at me with expressionless, pale blue eyes.

"It was the fate of the man that I had seen but a few hours before in his coffin. There was the same softly curling gray hair, the same closely cut gray beard, and even the same odd scar over the left eyebrow. Features and expression were alike identical. Inexpressibly shocked, I rose to my feet, but as I approached the window, the figure retreated step by step. He was dressed in a long, gray garment that fluttered in the wind and took on strange shapes as the shifting light of the moon fell upon its soft folds or left them in shadow.

"I am ready to admit that I was startled, but as there was nothing really frightful in the appearance of my strange visitor, I raised the window and addressed him with careful politeness.

"'Well, sir,' I asked, 'what is your wish?'

"My question met with no response, but the figure raised his hand, pointed to his lips and then seemed to beckon me toward him. The window was a low one, and I leaped out, but as I landed in the snow, the figure turned, and with one wild gesture, ran. I started in pursuit. A few rods from the house, upon the other side of the street, was an old graveyard, its broken shafts and headstones plainly discernible in the moonlight.

"For a moment I stood still, awed by the silent majesty of the scene.

"Above me rose the sky, like the dome of some spacious temple, its sapphire roof supported on every side by pillars of cloud, white like marble, or purple in the distance like porphyry.

"Just opposite the house was a gap in the fence which surrounded the deserted burial place, and my ghostly visitor at once showed his familiarity with his surroundings by turning his steps toward the only place where one could gain admittance.

"I hurried after him, but he was fleet of foot, and as the tall figure of the old man glided in and out amongst the broken grave stones he seemed of no more substantial essence than a slim, gray shadow driven by the wind.

"Once I came so close to him that I put my hand to lay hold of his robe, but my foot slipped upon a piece of ice, and I fell prostrate across a grave.

"A strange, discordant laugh fell upon my ear. I rose to my feet. The tall, gray figure was just beyond, still beckoning with its weird white hand, through which the pale light of the moon seemed to shine.

"I made one more effort and dashed forward recklessly, conscious of nothing but that dim, shadowy figure, forever eluding, forever mocking me.

"Suddenly the ground beneath my feet gave way. I felt myself falling through space. All around me was darkness—a darkness so absolute, so dense that I tried to grasp it as I fell in an unreasoning effort to lay hold of something solid and substantial.

"By a quick instinct I perceived that I had fallen through the top of some ruinous old tomb. I groped wildly in the darkness, felt the damp brick walls that shut me in, the stone steps slimy with mold, and saw far above me, through the opening in the roof, a white face, distorted with laughter, peering down at me. In vain I tried to scale the wall; then I felt blindly for the door, every faculty absorbed in one wild idea of escape. The melting snow oozed through the broken walls and fell upon my head. I was knee deep in water, and plunging about in a fruitless effort to find the door, vaguely conscious all the while that I was not the only occupant of that loathsome place.

"At last my hands came in contact with cold iron.

"I had found the door, but could I open it? With the desperation of despair I threw myself against it. It yielded, and I found myself outside in the snow.

"How I ever got back to the house and to bed I cannot tell. Three weeks after, I woke as from some fearful dream, and found myself in the same room where I had fallen asleep after that eventful night. A gentleman whom I recognized as the village physician, and a young lady in a blue dress, sat in front of the fire, conversing in low tones.

"'Why am I here?' I asked, and was astonished to find my voice so weak and thread like. For an instant I had an impression that I, too, had become a ghost, in which case I should probably frighten the young lady who sat by the fire.

"But she looked up and answered, quietly: 'Do not talk, or you will be ill again. You have been very sick, but you are better now. You must get well.'

"'I will get well,' I remarked, idiotically, 'if you will go on sitting there by the fire.'

"Then I fell asleep, and when I woke again I was strong enough to recount the incidents of the night preceding my illness, and to listen to an explanation of my remarkable experience."

"Ah! then there was an explanation, after all. It was an hallucination—simply brain fever in an incipient state?"

"Not at all," said De Wolf. "My friends followed my footsteps through the snow, found the broken tomb, and, well—yes, captured the ghost."

"Ah, the ghost!"

"Yes. It happened that the man who had died had a twin brother who was a deaf mute and harmlessly insane. He had wandered away from his home, and but for kindly hands who found and rescued him would no doubt have become a veritable ghost on that eventful night."

"And the young lady in the blue dress?"

"De Wolf ran his fingers through his white hair and laughed.

"Are you acquainted with Miss Clara Wright?"

"Clara Wright! My own cousin, and she spent last winter in Gilsum. I see it all now. She wrote me only last week that she had just become engaged. And you are the man?" she added, with a sudden flash of inspiration.

"I believe I am," replied De Wolf, bowing; "and I can assure you, madam, that I am not insensible of the honor."—Fletcher Reede in Harper's Bazar.

The "Spring Fever."

I have had many people ask me for a remedy for the ills which usually visit the human body in the spring, causing the well known complaint of "spring fever." My experience has been that the best cure for this malady is plenty of healthful and invigorating outdoor exercise. The most pleasant of these is horseback riding. When one is on a trotting horse, which I prefer, every muscle is brought into play and exercised. There are other outdoor amusements which are equally beneficial. There is one prevalent form of pastime which I consider injurious, and that is bicycling. When one is astride a wheel he is bent forward, and, I am convinced, is placed in a position which has a tendency to contract the chest. This is, of course, exactly the opposite effect to be desired or expected from outdoor amusements.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Artists' Canvas.

Canvas, regarded from an artist's point of view, is the principal material upon which oil paintings are made. Two kinds are prepared for this purpose, of which the best is called ticking. Before it is put into the artist's hands it is usually primed or grounded of a neutral gray or other tint. Certain sizes of canvas being in greater request than others are kept ready stretched on frames. Those used for portraits are known by the names of kit cat, which measures 28 or 29 inches by 36; three-quarters, 25x30 inches; half length, 40x50 inches; Bishop's half length, 44 or 45x56 inches; Bishop's whole length, 58x94 inches.—New York Telegram.

Miss Maud Howe recently met Eugene Field and expressed her feeling in this outburst, which he takes pleasure in recounting: "Mr. Field is the most charming literary man I met in the west, but he looks like a convict"

She Knew.

"I can give you gas if you are afraid the pain will be too great to endure," said a dentist to an elderly colored woman who had come to have several teeth extracted.

"No, sah, no, sah!" she said, shaking her head emphatically; "you don't gib me no gas en hab me git up out'n dat cheer en walk home dead, no, sah! I reads de newspapahs!"—Youth's Companion.

UNCLAIMED AND LOST.

ARTICLES THAT ARE DEPOSITED AND NEVER CALLED FOR.

A Bank Cashier's Chat About Property That Is Placed in Charge of Institutions and Never Reclaimed—Unredeemed Pledges That Make Sad Stories.

Speaking to an old bank cashier the other day, I asked him whether there was not an enormous amount of property lying unclaimed in bank cellars and in safe deposit vaults.

"A very large amount," said he, "but not nearly as much as some people imagine. When property is placed in charge of a bank or a safe deposit company it is generally put there by people of pretty strict business habits, and a careful record is kept, not only by the depositor, but also by the parties into whose charge it is given. That reduces the chance of valuables being overlooked, but still a very large quantity does remain unclaimed. All the custodians of such property can do is to preserve it intact and hope for its redemption in the course of time."

"Is there a limit to such a time?" I asked.

"Legally there may be, but I am not prepared to say what it is, since every case has to be settled upon its own merits. Sometimes the boxes which have been regarded for a long time as containing valuables turn out to be mere collections of rubbish, and the wonder is why they were ever preserved. But a bank official never expresses surprise, because he meets so many peculiar people and his whole time is occupied in keeping things straight."

"But surely a list is kept of the contents of packages left on deposit?"

"When desired, yes; but when a sealed parcel or box is deposited the bank does exactly what common carriers do; signs, 'Contents unknown,' and unknown they remain, whether delivered to the owner or awaiting reclamation. Of course every place of deposit has stories to tell about mysterious boxes, strange parcels and odd packages which have been lying in secure corners of their strong rooms for years, but I am inclined to think that as far as banks and safe deposit companies are concerned, the vast bulk of such property is redeemed soon or later. Lawyers nowadays are very apt to dig up every possible form of claim to valuables of any description in the hands of public bodies, and a very faint clew is sufficient to start them off upon a successful hunt. They often come upon rich possessions while searching for wills, and the first places, after counsel's offices, they start for, are the banks and safe deposits."

The desire to hoard in some form or another is a very widespread one, and every one could enumerate among friends and acquaintances a considerable number in whom the hoarding spirit is distinguishable. The difficulty of accumulating is as often rewarded by loss as by possession, but the knowledge of that fact does not diminish the desire to hoard. In the case of a miser, to whose heir the accumulated property goes, the very opposite motives are found to exist. The miser shudders at the idea of his coveted possessions falling into other hands than his own, even when those hands are merely a bundle of dry bones, while the heir is all eagerness to clutch the property in order to disperse it.

Miserly habits, if they ever prove to be hereditary, only become fully developed with age and a certain kind of experience, although a sort of avariciousness may always be traced in the progeny of one who has hoarded. It does not always take the form of grasping for wealth, but, as often as not, takes shape in a desire for superiority of position, power of dictation or uncommon popularity.

THE MISER'S WAY.

It is your miser who rummages out a place of hiding, to avoid any of those things he loved so well on earth being handled, even by those legally and equitably entitled to what he is compelled to leave behind him. The hiding of treasure by a mere miser does not long remain a mystery, because if his habitation is carefully searched it will surely be found. He could not in life bear to be far away from it, and in his last moments it is morally certain it was the thing his fingers with their clammy touch turned over before he said good-by to it forever.

The misanthrope who dreads to trust his fellow man, and is distrustful of himself, is a great factor among the creators of unclaimed property. Even when making a will, as a sort of posthumous expression of hate toward humanity he places it in some spot where not even a lawyer can find it. When his bones have been whitening a decade or two some workman stumbles on his crabbed writings and a nine days' wonder is the result. Those to whom his property should have descended have suffered poverty and have joined the great majority, and his after death revenge on society has been gratified.

Then there are those who go down to the sea in ships, who, before the last voyage, deposit valuables where they alone could claim them. The dishonest appropriator of others' goods must not be forgotten. He dreads to carry the possessions he has stolen about his person, and hides them from prying eyes. He takes flight, hoping at a future date to claim them, but either some new adventure secludes him forever from society, or he ends his worthless life, under a fictitious name, in some distant land.—New York Star.

Public Readings Pay.

What emoluments do public readers receive? They are generally well paid. Mrs. Scott-Siddons, for instance, makes more money than any one else in the profession, and has returned to Europe with $20,000, her net receipts for a season's readings. She receives from $100 to $200 a night.

Locke Richardson gets even higher pay. For a course of six readings he would receive about $1,000. When he reads before one of the clubs he gets from $100 to $200. Sydney Woollett has the same repertoire; he, too, is a very busy man.

The demand nowadays is not so much for professional readers as for authors who read from their own works. Cable, for instance, is a great success. He never gives a reading for less than $100. He is in great demand for young ladies' schools and seminaries.

Thomas Nelson Page is also a great platform success; he never goes for less than $100.—Philadelphia Times.

FITS, convulsions, dizziness and headache are prevented and cured by using Warner's Safe Cure. Why? Dr. Owen Rees says: "The tenuity (watery condition) of the blood in Bright's Disease produces cerebral symptoms, the serous (watery portion) is filtered through the blood vessels of the brain, causing anæmia and subsequent head symptoms." That is why these symptoms yield to Warner's Safe Cure. It gets rid of Bright's Disease and prevents the blood from becoming watery.

HER SLIPPERS.

Ah, those dainty little slippers,
Which encase her shapely feet,
Have cast lasting spells upon me
And my wild heart caused to beat
In time to their dulcet music
As they patter down the street.

'Neath her snowy skirts' chaste folds
They alternately peep,
And her pure Castilian instep
In my longing sight I keep,
As she glides along the pavement
With such free and graceful sweep.

Ah, how happy are those slippers
To enclasp in close embrace
Such exquisite little feet,
Gifted with such witching grace!
I envy the incensed earth
The track of their lightsome place.

Every week I hear those footfalls
Gently up the hall steps patter,
Filling all my heart with gladness
As I list to their sweet clatter—
For she's bringing clean clothes to me,
My washerwoman's daughter!
—George Austin in New Orleans Picayune.

Landor's Story of Morocco.

Henry Savage Landor, the young English painter who is doing so much in his direction to sustain the great name made by his grandfather, Walter Savage Landor, in the direction of letters, tells us that in Morocco the natives run away and hide whenever they see an artist preparing to make sketches. He says that when he first visited that country he one day drew forth his pocket sketch box and innocently began sketching a section of a little bazar street, whereupon, much to his astonishment, the merchants all hurriedly bundled their stocks into large cloth wrappers and scampered away. He subsequently learned that these Moors believe the painter or sculptor who reproduces their bodies invites their souls to occupy his counterfeit presentments. The Moors are said to have many stories of persons who have lost their souls by reason of portraits having been made of their bodies. If we could get the ear of the Moors a few moments we believe we could allay their fears by proving to them that it is only here and there a painter or sculptor puts any soul whatever into his work.—New York Star.

Untimely Rain.

"I saw," said a friend of mine, "you had something in about the grangers a week or two ago. I think it very funny. You know when that rainy spell came on I was up in the country staying on a ranch. We used to get the San Francisco papers, of course, every day, and every one of them was whooping up the rain. 'The farmers are now jubilant. This God sent rain means millions of dollars to the state, and the granger gazes over his fields happy in the prospect of a big harvest,' and all that sort of thing. It used to amuse me."

"Why?"

"Why? There wasn't a granger within fifty miles or a ranch hand or anybody else who wasn't cursing that blamed rain."

"The country needed it."

"Yes; but there was to be a big dance in the town, and every mother's son and daughter was going to it, and the rain came and knocked it endwise. They'd rather have had the crop ruined than miss that dance."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Transforming a Dunce.

The teacher who can extract an answer from a dullard and draw a dolt from the dunce's block into the scholar's seat has the rarest gift for his vocation. Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, in an essay on "The American Boy," published in The North American Review, tells the story of a schoolmistress' success in drawing out the latent genius of an intractable pupil.

Nobody had been able to do anything with him. Punishment had no effect; appeals to his pride and notes to his mother were unavailing. The teacher studied the boy, watching him closely that she might find the key to his character.

One day she saw him catch a fly. His dull countenance lighted up, while with the keenest interest he for fifteen minutes examined the insect. The teacher had discovered one road to the boy's mind.

"Boys," said she not long after, "what can you tell me about flies?"

The brightest boys could tell very little. Then she turned to the dolt, and saw that, for the first time, his enthusiasm was kindled by something going on in school. He forgot his indifference, and became eloquent in describing the wings, feet, eyes, head and habits of the fly. Both teacher and scholars were astonished.

The teacher saw the bent of his genius and put books of natural history into his hands. Then she led him by degrees to see the necessity of preparing himself for his favorite pursuit by learning something of grammar, geography and mathematics. The dunce of the school became one of the best scholars, and in later years an eminent naturalist.

Hog Breeding.

Some rather startling computations have been made on the subject of hog breeding. It has been found that, if permitted, hogs will live from fifteen to twenty years of age, that they commence breeding when they are from nine to twelve months old, and that from one pair only in ten years, allowing only six to a litter, male and female, upward of 6,434,838 pigs would be obtained; that is to say that, if, instead of three acres and a cow, a countryman started with some acres and a pair of pigs, he might in the course of ten years count their progeny by millions. This is not reckoning on any out-of-the-way basis, for it has been shown that one sow actually produced 355 pigs in twenty litters; while at an exhibition of the Agricultural society a boar was shown which, although only twenty months old, was already the father of 1,466 hogs. Here then is wealth for the million.—San Francisco Argonaut.

Industries in Ancient Ireland.

Poets and rhetoricians have in their usual free and easy way exaggerated the material prosperity of ancient Ireland. Much of the splendor attributed to Keltic kings and bishops and bards fades under the cold light of historical research. But this very research has put beyond all doubt that beneath the exaggerations of rhetoric and song there lay a solid substratum of truth. Thus the publication by a parliamentary commission of the immense and previously almost unexplored mass of legal institutes known as the "Brehon Laws" has verified the fact that at a time when Britons were almost naked savages the Irish Kelts were clad in woolens and linens of their own manufacture.

The Brehon laws abound with references not only to woolen and linen goods, but to carding, weaving, dyeing and the other processes of their manufacture. Again, in the remarkable metrical account of the rights of the monarchs of Ireland and of the provincial kings, attributed to a contemporary of St. Patrick, and known as the "Book of Rights," we find that tribute was paid to a large extent in cloaks, tunics, mantles and other articles of woolen and linen manufacture, some white, some brown, some trimmed with purple, some with fur and some with gold. We can see for ourselves something of what was done in the more durable materials. Textile fabrics, except of the coarsest kind, perish in far less time than 1200 years. But metal work, in gold in material and design, survives. Accordingly we have abundant specimens of such work come down to us from the Keltic period.

Many of these are rough, but many are rich in material, good in design, and exquisitely skillful in workmanship. Some were found deep below the surface of our bogs, where probably they were dropped in flight, and got gradually covered with peat in the slow lapse of centuries. Others were found in stone chambers made for their reception, and forgotten for more than a thousand years. Vast quantities of the gold work were consigned to the crucible. Some goldsmiths estimate that they purchased and melted down as much as £10,000 worth of ancient Keltic gold work found from time to time in Ireland. But fortunately, much also has been preserved. There is quite a magnificent collection of works in gold, silver and bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish academy in Dublin. Besides these there are many fine specimens in Trinity college, Dublin, and in the British museum, London.—Harper's Magazine.

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

Charles H. Bergner, the Harrisburg lawyer and former proprietor of the *Telegraph* says that Dauphin county will give a decided majority against prohibition, depending upon the size of the vote thrown. It will not, in his opinion, be less than twenty-five hundred, and may reach four thousand. He says the country people are almost solid in their opposition, but that the harvesting season may keep many of them from the polls.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, May 27, 1889

Postmaster General Wanamaker, or as the irreverent persist in calling him "Cheap John" is deserving of a leather medal as the champion hair-splitter of the age. Saturday afternoon he tendered the use of his newly purchased steam yacht "Restless" to Harrison and a party of friends, all men this time, to go on a Sunday excursion down to Chesapeake Bay, but asked to be excused from accompanying the party on the ground that he could not be away from his Philadelphia Sunday School on Sunday. He probably thought to ease his conscience for lending his yacht to the Sunday excursionists by staying away and attending to his Sunday School class, but what would the members of that class have thought as they took their instructions from Mr. Wanamaker yesterday, could they have seen at that very time the gay party aboard of the "Restless", which was being needlessly run on Sunday under the orders of, and at the expense of their teacher. What a picture of man as he professes to be and man as he actually is, would that have put before those Philadelphia young people. Harrison and the other junkets returned to Washington to day.

This is quite a family sort of an administration. The latest appointment is that of R. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, brother of Senator Spooner, to be U. S. consul at Prague. Any other Senators or Representatives of influence having brothers or sons to be provided for will do well to address J. G. Blaine, Department of state, at once.

U. S. Treasurer Huston who is incidentally chairman of the republican state committee of Indiana, has gone home in a terrible pet because Corporal Tanner of the Pension office, and the Postmaster General would not allow him to name a lot of appointments in their offices. But he will return, he will not resign his office, as some of his friends hint. He knows when he has a "snap," and is not likely to give it up because he can't get a few places for his strikers.

Corporal Tanner has already announced that there will be a deficiency of at least $15,000,000 on account of pensions during the fiscal year beginning July 1, and he is trying to make it appear that the late Commissioner Gen. Black is responsible for it. To anyone familiar with the rulings of Tanner and of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bussey, who hears appea's there is no difficulty in placing the responsibility for this deficiency. I shall be greatly surprised if it isn't nearer $25,000,000 than $15,000,000 and besides I am satisfied that there is a large deficiency for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, about which Tanner has yet said nothing.

Senator Quay's bluster has had its effect. Harrison has surrendered, and the Pennsylvania boss gets all he wants in spite of the opposition of Postmaster General Wanamaker, Boss McManes and Representative Bingham. Quay has had the following Pennsylvanians appointed by Harrison: B. F. Gilkerson to be secured Comptroller of the Treasury; S. B. Holliday to be Commissioner of Customs and David Martin to be collector of Internal revenue for the Philadelphia district.

Senator Cullom and Farwell are not so fortunate. They are still floundering around in the shadow thrown by the influence of Representative Cannon, of Illinois. It is very seldom that a Representative is strong enough to down two Senators of his own party, but "Joe" Cannon performed the trick.

Harrison is going slower instead of faster in the matter of making appointments and the dissatisfaction among republicans is daily spreading and the growls growing louder, as the cause of all the trouble Harrison's weakness becomes more apparent to the disappointed men who nominated and elected him.

Washington sent a big delegation to Alexandria Virginia, last Friday to witness the unveiling of a statute erected in honor of the Confederate of that city. The principal speech was delivered by Gov. Lee.

Gen. Twigg's famous Swords which have been on exhibition in the Bureau of engraving and printing, in this city, ever since their capture during the late war have, in accordance with the recent decision of the court claims, been turned over to A. C. Myers, executor of the estate of the late General David Twiggs.

The standing of parties who passed the civil service examination will be made known hereafter. This is a victory for the people, and will to a great extent prevent favoritism.

Politics and Prohibition.

Chairman KISNER, of the Democratic State Committee, has issued instructions to the Democratic organizations of the various counties in Pennsylvania, that "the Democratic party is free from responsibility for the presentation of the prohibition issue, and therefore is not called upon to advocate, as an organization, either the adoption or rejection of the amendment, and cannot be held to any responsibility for the result of the June election." This attitude of the Democratic leader is certainly good logic, good philosophy and good politics.

The official attitude of the Republican organization is practically that assumed by the Democratic Field Marshal, with the material difference that Field Marshal ANDREWS can't give as straightforward and concise reasons for the neutrality of Republicanism as a party. As political organizations, both parties stand on strictly neutral ground; but the fact remains that a majority of the Republican voters will vote for prohibition, while a majority of the Democratic voters will vote against it.

It is now apparent to all who view the issue dispassionately that the precipitation of the proposed prohibition amendment at this time is unfortunate alike for the cause of prohibition and for the interests antagonistic to it. Prohibition is not now face to face with the people because the people demand it. Had the question stood on its own distinct merits, entirely disentangled from politics, neither branch of the Legislature would have favored the submission either in 1887 or 1889. It was solely the creation of political necessity.

Party leaders saw that prohibition was gaining among the people, and that there was party danger in the air. Instead of meeting the issue by legislation, as was the most direct and practical method to reach results, a party platform declared for the submission of a prohibition amendment; at the succeeding Legislature a party caucus adopted the text of an amendment and ordered its passage; succeeding party conventions declared in favor of submission and in the Legislature of last winter a party caucus mandate again forced its passage and fixed the date for submission at a special election. The opposing party was never consulted or allowed voice in shaping either the amendment or the time or manner of submission. It was solely a political necessity, recognized by deliverance in party platforms and passed by caucus orders, and Chairman KISNER truly says that his party "is free from responsibility for the presentation of the Prohibition issue."

And it is equally true, as alleged by Chairman KISNER, that the Republican leaders have very embarrassing alliances on the issue, because they are committed to prohibition by a fair interpretation of party action, and have also been largely the beneficiaries of the liquor traffic of the State. They have been proffering prohibition to Prohibitionists in one hand and proffering protection to the liquor traffic, in return for party contributions, in the other. Now. for the first time they must face the issue and it is not surprising that they are awfully razzle-dazzled as the special election approaches. They gave prohibitionists the naked submission of prohibition and held them to the party; now prohibition must be defeated to save the party, and the party peril is in prohibitionists resenting the palpable fraud played upon them. Altogether the issue is an embarrassing one for the party whose convention deliverances and caucus mandates forced the issue solely as a party expedient, and the Democrats are free to await results and accept the issue of sumptuary fundamental or statutory laws when it becomes a square issue, on its distinctive merits, before the people of Pennsylvania.—*Times.*

70,000 Families.

EACH CAN HAVE A HOMESTEAD IN THE LAND OF THE SIOUX.

The Sioux Commission left Chicago Tuesday, for the purpose of opening the settlement under the homestead law—eleven million acres of land. If, as is confidently expected, the Commission secures the signatures of two-thirds of the adult Indians on the great Sioux Reservation this enormous tract of land will be opened within three or four months, and a rush of settlers may be looked for that will make the recent Oklahoma craze seem a tame and insignificent affair.

Eleven million acres! An empire in extent, yet only one-half of the great Sioux Reservation, which contains 22,010,043 acres. The southern boundary of the reservation is the Niobrara River in Nebraska, its eastern the Missouri, its northern the Cannon Ball, which flows a few miles south of Bismarck, N. D., and its western the 103d meridian, which* runs through the Black Hills. The reservation may be said, in general terms, to embracean area averaging 325 miles in length, by 140 in width. A barrier to civilization, the great reservation stands between the people of the East and one of the richest mining sections of the country. Save here and there at the agencies no white man is seen on the land, unless it be some traveller on his way to the Black Hills. One may travel for days in fact, and never see an Indian, for the Buffalo are gone and little game is left to attract the redman from his tepee. The great rolling Tintah (prairie) lying between the Missouri and the Black Hills, and bounded by the Big Cheyenne on the north and the White River on the south, is a part of the reserve that will be opened in ninety days to settlers and restored to the public domain subject to the acceptance of the terms of the purchase by the different bands of the Sioux nation and the President's proclamation announcing the opening. The price stipulated by the government for the lands that the Sioux are prepared to relinquish is $1.25 per acre. The entire tract is equivalent to 11,000,000 acres and the price is almost equal to the total cost of the Louisiana purchase, $15,000,000. The first Consul sold an empire for what the helpless but witty Sioux now demands for a fraction of it. The land to be opened is in an ell shape. It extends from the Missouri to the Black Hills and then north. It also includes a portion of the rich Winnebago Crow Creek reservation on the east bank of the Missouri, south of Pierre. The latter is the land that was thrown open by President Arthur six days before the expiration of his term. and the order was rescinded by President Cleveland. It was the opinion of the Arthur administration that the Indians had no title to the land. Cleveland's advisers thought differently, and after 1,000 settlers had taken up claims upon the reservation the Arthur order was revoked and the settlers directed by the President to move out. They resented this interference and raised a great howl, but it availed them little. The military was ordered out and one old woman and her family were the sum of the evictions. Nearly all the settlers withdrew after they were convinced that their titles would be indefinitely clouded. A few, however, have remained and are there now.

A VALUABLE TRACT.

The Winnebago-Crow Reservation is a valuable tract of land. It is crowded on every side by wealthy settlements, except on the river side. The portion of this reservation that will be opened is contiguous to farms and cultivated fields. The location alone makes it valuable, and the rich, inexhaustible soil crowns it as the most desirable strip of public domain in the United States. The homesteader will move upon 160 acres of land that is worth $10 an acre for speculation, and as a farm is as far advanced as a New England farm after fifty years of hard work. There are not many of these east side farms, sloping to the river, watered and timbered, but there over two thousand. The home-seeker—and hapily for Dakota and American institutions she is not extinct— will find this garden spot duplicated many times on the west side of the Missouri River. The Indian never consents to take poor land for a reservation, and the proud, defiant fighting Sioux in the past always chose the best. He was born upon the great water-shed of the Northwest and long dwelt in the land of singing-pine-trees. He was bred at forest and plain, the richest on the continent. He surrendered portion after portion until 1868, when he made a stand for all of Southwestern Dakota. He held that intact until Custer invaded the Black hills and reported gold in the roots of the bunch grass. That famous report turned the head of the white man and the Black hill's excitement followed. A treaty that was never ratified was made—a treaty born of irresistible demand for a foothold in the auriferous hills; resisted, however, until the revenge of Rain-In-the-Face put a nation in mourning. The last resistance was stubborn, skilful and bloody. It was a fight for the great Sioux Reservation as solemnly defined in the treaty of 1868. It was a useless resistance, but natural. The loss of Black Hills was ominous. The Sioux chief understood it. It seemed to them war or submission forever. They chose war. It could be no worse in the end. There came a Miles to revenge the White Chief with yellow hair.

The last rally of the Sioux ended, as the white man knew it must, fatally. Forever subdued, the remnent of the Sioux army returned under guard to the reservation. They fought for their country. They knew it was rich in minerals, rich in feed, rich in game, "brant and beaver" "bear and bison." They knew if the white man gained a little he would want more. The hills proved a Wonder Land. There is probably no spot like it on the face of the earth. The Sioux know what they lost in the forced surrender of the Hills. They had plenty of territory left for their own use, but not any too much to speculate upon at old time prices. After years of prodding the disarmed and helpless warriors again surrender, this time sell, the heart of their great reservation. They are ready to sign the papers that will cut the famous reservation in two and wipe from the map the great Sioux Reservation. It will not all be extinguished, but what is left will be divided up into little reservations, the Pine Ridge Reservation and the Rosebud Reservation south of the White River, and the Cheyenne Reservation, and the Standing Rock Reservation north of the Big Cheyenne River, and the Lower Brule and Crow Creek reservations. This is a great sacrifice but they have learned that the white man will have his way and the best they can do is to appeal to the treaty of 1868, ask something for their land get it if they can and sign the great quit-claim.

It happened in this instance that the white man wanted badly what lay in the path between the Missouri and the Elorado (the Black Hills) which they did not give up in 1876. For this they thought they should have $1 25 per acre, and the government has consented to give it to them. They rate the best in Dakota, and their education since the Centennial war has been economic.

In Dakota there have been rapid settlements, probably not surpassed in the history of American immigration, but there has been nothing that will stand comparison with the advance that will soon be made upon this land of the Tetons and Minneconjou Sioux. Bishop Hare's description of the settlement five years ago east of the Missouri is often quoted and is still current. The Bishop said:

Language cannot exaggerate the rapidity with which these communities are built up. You may stand ankle deep in the short bunch grass of an uninhabited wilderness—next month a mixed train will glide over the waste and stop at some point where the railway has decided to locate a town. Men, women and children will jump out of the cars and their chattels will be tumbled out after them. From that moment the building begins. The courage and faith of these pioneers is something extraordinary. Their spirit seems to rise above all obstacles. I have ridden into a Dakota valley and pitched my tent. After my supper, looling upon my buffalo robe, I have looked around and seen nothing but a wolf that looked down from a hill into the valley to see who the intruder was. When I visited the valley next year I saw a long train of Pullman palace cars. In that same trip I camped on the flat-bottom land near the Missouri River. There was no sign of civilzation there but a log hut with a mud roof. It was the home of a Frenchman who had married an Indian woman. Within the year I revisited the spot and saw a town. It has increased since to 2,000.

HOMES FOR 70,000 FAMILIES.

The Bishop is not familiar with land-Office statistics, but they show that the Huron (South Dakota) Land-Office received 400 entries in a single day, and that the contest cases (land litigation)before them figured up 1,500 at one time. There is precedent in Dakota for an advance upon a rich portion of the public domain. The rapid consumption of the best of the public domain makes every new addition from Indian and military reservations important. The location of this new addition makes an unprecedented rush the most probable thing in the world. Great trunk lines of railway run to the Missouri River, striking it at Pierre and Chamberlain. Across the river, and the homesteader is on his land. There is no long overland journey. It is quick transit without change of cars from Chicago, and only one change from New York. The land is so broad and the choice so great there will be a chance for all. Possibly not all, but at least for 70,000 families. If more than that number comes the route up the Missouri is open.

Cost of Electric Lights.

The City of Providence, R. I., has just contracted for 300 electric lights at a cost of 44 cents per lamp per night; the contract to run for three years. This is the cheapest rate any city has yet obtained, with the exception of St. Paul, Minn., where the cost is 41 cents per lamp per night, and New York where the cost is 40 cents. Philadelphia pays 47 cents, a number of cities from 50 to 60 cents, while Boston pays 65 and Sacramento, Cal., touches the limit at 69 cents. The great difference in the cost of electric lights when supplied by the cities and towns themselves and when contracted for with private parties has yet to be explained. The stated price at Chicago which manufactures its own electricity, is 15 cents per lamp per night. This discrepancy ought to be looked into before long-time contracts are made.

The city of Scranton has a three-year contract, which averages about twenty-five cents per lamp per night, a rate which will compare favorably even with Chicago taking interest on the plant into consideration.—*Ex.*

A Scranton Bank Gone.

GEORGE JESSUP DEFAULTS TO THE AMOUNT OF $135,000.

Scranton, May 25.

Nothing could have stunned the business and financial circles in this city more effectually than did the announcement to-day that the Scranton City Bank had suspended.

The immediate cause of the bank's embarrassment is attributed to the reckless handling of its funds by Cashier George A. Jessup, whose accounts are said to be short $135,000.

A hurried meeting of the directors was held at Scranton House this afternoon, when it was decided to bring the business of the bank to a close until such time as there can be a thorough overhauling of its affairs and adjustment of Cashier Jessup's accounts.

It was the opinion of the directors that radical measures should be instituted to protect the bank depositers, and it was decided to secure the arrest of Mr. Jessup. Accordingly Charles Tropp, one of the directors, went before Alderman Roesler and swore out a warrant for Jessup's arrest. The information upon which the warrant was issued declared that "one G. A. Jessup did feloniously abstract and embezzle from the Scranton City Bank various sumsof money, amounting to $100,000." This was signed by Charles Tropp.

The warrant was placed in the hands of Police Officer Ridgeway, who was instructed to secure the arrest of Mr. Jessup without delay.

In the meantime the report that the bank was in trouble began to reach the ears of depositers who had placed their money there to-day, and their chagrin was intense that they had not been notified of the affair by anybody connected with the institution. They could hardly believe that the bank was permanently disabled, but when they learned that the cashier's accounts were short $100,000 they began to fear the worst.

Suspicion first fell upon the lax management of Cashier Jessup when it was ascertained that J. E. Payfair, at the time of his recent failure, was the bank's debtor in the sum of about $6,000,for which amount the only security was a life insurance policy.

Later on other evidences of careless financiering were observed and two days ago S. B. Mott, the accountant was called in to overhaul the books. The discoveries he made were astounding even to the directors, who now ascertained for the first time, that Mr. Jessup's shortage would aggregate $135,000. This amazing information fairly dazed the directors. The board consists of Dr. B. H. Troop, Henry Armbrust, Victor Koch, Charles Tropp Morris Goldsmith, Edward Merryfield and Cashier George A. Jessup, who is a large stockholder in the institution as well as its vice president.

Cashier Jessup was arrested in the bank at 4 o'clock this afternoon by officer Ridgeway, in the presence of the Board of Directors, who had adjourned to that place from the Scranton House. He was evidently laboring under great excitement and seemed to feel keenly his embarrassing position. He requested time to arrange his papers in the bank and the officer waited for him to do so. He was taken to Alderman Roesler's office where Dr. Throop went his bail in the sum of $25,000.

At a meeting of the directors late this afternoon it was decided to close the bank for the present and place it in the hands of an assignee.

The failure of the bank is attributed to the cashiers extravagant style of living, his speculation in unprofitable coal lands and various ventures that took large sums of money without yielding a return.

Cashier Jessup's bond to the bank in the sum of $25,000 is signed by his father-in-law, Mr. Beardsley, of Susquehanna county, and his brother, Judge William H. Jessup.

It is said that the bank holds very nearly $75,000 of the county funds, which were deposited with it when the office of County Treasurer was turned over to Daniel J. Campbell last January. It is also said that the Deputy Revenue Collector deposited a considerable sum of government money out of friendship for the directors.

Great Distress In China.

TWO MILLION OF PEOPLE ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION—THINGS GROWING WORSE.

Ellinwood, of New York, has received the following letter from the Rev. J. L. Nevius, D. D., dated Cheefo, China, March 26:

"Letters have just been received from the famine field giving most harrowing accounts of the distress there, and requesting us to make immediate and urgent appeals for further contributions for famine relief. Nearly two millions of people in that one locality are now on the verge of starvation. Many have already died. This fearful state of things must continue and grow worse and worse until wheat harvest in June.

"The English Baptist missionaries from Ching Chowfu and the members of our own mission in Wei Hein, reinforced by Dr. and Mrs. Neal and Dr. and Mrs. Mateer, of Tung Chow, are working together in the same vicinity and on the same general plan, and are co-operating most heartily. Five centres of distribution have been organized, from which 80,000 persons have been enrolled as beneficiaries. They receive an allowance of one cent a day. The work can be indefinitely extended if funds are contributed in suffcient quantities. Besides the daily one cent allowance, which is used for buying a little grain to mix with chaff and leaves, we are very desirous to make a further grant of seed grain.

Dr. and Mrs. Neal have taken with them several trained medical students to assist in looking after the sick. Our great dread for all our noble band of distributers is the famine fever which is sure to prevail, and which is so dangerous. Will you ask that special prayer may be offered that they may be kept in health and safety and that an abundant blessing may follow their self-denying and most difficult work.

Yours truly, "John L. Nevius."

Youngsters take to pipes.

THEY CAN NO LONGER BUY CIGARETTES, BUT THEY MAY PURCHASE TOBACCO FREELY

That a very large number of boys and young men die annually from the evil effects of smoking cigarettes is a matter of medical record, and the sale of these articles to people of all ages and conditions has become such a flagrant abuse that a bill prohibiting the sale to persons under 16 years of age under a severe penalty has been passed by the Senate and House, has been signed by Governor Beaver and is now a law. As a consequence a great many solicitous fathers and mothers are rejoicing over the prospect of speedily weaning their boys from the obnoxious habit, and according to what several prominent dealers in cigars and cigarettes said yesterday they will co-operate with the parents in discouraging the practice of smoking cigarettes.

"It is only an infernal nuisance, any way," said one of them, "and I would be better pleased if the manufacture and sale of cigarettes should be stopped entirely. There is no profit in them for the dealer unless he sells them at wholesale. If a retail store does a large cigarette trade it is necessary to employ an extra salesman to deal them out, and his salary in one week would amount to twice the profits accruing from the sales."

"I have learned by observation," said another dealer, speaking more to the point, "that the small boy who smokes cigarettes buy them from the little candy store in a side street as a general rule These little places depend upon the purchases by the small boy for an existence. When a youngster comes in here to get cigarettes I give him a lecture if I have time, but if not I yell and try to scare him so that he won't go elsewhere to get them. I hope the law prohibiting their sale to boys will be rigidly enforced."

The youngster, however, view the situation from a different standpoint. Finding themselves prohibited from the purchase of cigarettes they have taken to pipes, there being no restriction upon the sale of tobacco to young lads, and already boys may be seen in by streets and secluded corners triumphantly pulling away at long clays and laughing at the shortcoming of the law.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE Brompton Hospital for consumptives, London, England, publishes a statement that 52 per cent. of the patients in that institution had unsuspected kidney disease. Every drop of blood in the system passes thousands of times through the lungs in each 24 hours. The same blood passes through the kidneys for purification. If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition or able to expel the poisonous or waste matter the acids return to the delicate tissues of the lungs and produce irritation, which results in the symptoms of what is known as consumption. This explains why 52 per cent. of the consumptive patients have unsuspected kidney disorder. Warners Safe Cure puts the kidneys in a healthy condition taking the acids from the blood which vitiates the lungs and cause consumption.

T. C. Mitchell, of Thomasville, Ga., caught a mother fox and three little foxes a few mornings ago while out hunting. Mr. Mitchell carried one of the foxes home and placed him among a litter of newly born pups. The mother of the pups gives him the same attention that she gives her own offspring, and the little stranger bids fair to be raised by its foster mother.

Take
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
100
Doses
One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier before the public. **Merit Wins** Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

ORDINANCE NO. 44.

An Ordinance, to permit The Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company to occupy a portion of Seventh street for railroad purposes.

WHEREAS, The Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company, as appears by Letters Patent, exhibited, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of January, 1889 became an incorporated company, under articles of Association declaring that; "The road of the company is to be constructed within the corporate limits of the Town of Bloomsburg, from a point near the intersection of the Bloomsburg and Sullivan Railroad Company's tracks, with the tracks of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, eastwardly to and upon Seventh street to East street, thence by the most eligible route to and about the furnace of William Neal & Sons, and westwardly therefrom to the canal wharves late of the Bloomsburg Iron Company, and to the place of beginning, and to be of a length of two miles"; and

WHEREAS, The said, The Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company, has requested permission to locate construct, establish and use a railroad in persuance of the charter of the said company, upon Seventh street; and also a large number of property owners on said Seventh street have requested in behalf of the said Company, the same permission therefore:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, that the Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company be, and is hereby permitted to locate, construct, establish and use a railroad, of single track upon Seventh street, from the west side of Market street to the east side of East street, at or about the southwest corner of the property owned by Harman & Hassert, at or near the intersection of said East street with the Berwick road: Provided, that such track shall be laid at the grade of the said Seventh street, and that the said railroad shall be located and constructed to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Engineer and Surveyor of the Town of Bloomsburg, and in such manner as not to obstruct in its maintenance and use said Seventh street, as a public highway, except so much as is actually necessary for the reasonable and proper location, construction, and use of the said railroad.

SECTION 2. That The Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company shall locate, construct and maintain the railroad in all its parts at the crossings of streets or other highways, at such grade as shall be fixed by the Town Council, and to the satisfaction and acceptance of the Engineer and Surveyor of the Town of Bloomsburg, so as not to interfere with the use of all such streets and highways as public highways, except so much as is actually necessary for the reasonable and proper location, construction and use of the said railroad.

SECTION 3. That The Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company shall so construct the railroad as that Seventh street and all streets and highways upon which it is constructed, or which it crosses, shall be free and clear for public use as public highways and thoroughfares, and by said company shall be so kept and maintained, except so far as the same may be obstructed in the reasonable and proper location, construction and use of the said railroad.

SECTION 4. That the said railroad shall be operated and managed that there shall be no unjust discrimination in freight or charges, and that under just and equitable conditions there shall be afforded opportunity of connection by switches or otherwise with other railroad companies, and individuals owning property or conducting works, along the line thereof.

SECTION 5. That The Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company, its successors, lessees, or others operating the railroad shall submit to and observe all legal and reasonable municipal regulations which may be at any time made with reference to speed of trains, gates, flagmen, &c.

SECTION 6. That nothing in this ordinance contained shall be construed in any manner to affect the rights of individuals or others as to damages by reason of the location, construction, maintenance and use of the said railroad, and that the said, The Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company, its successors, lessees, or others owning or operating the said railroad shall keep the said railroad and structures in good order and condition, and save the Town of Bloomsburg harmless, so far as the said town may be liable therefor, from any responsibility or liability whatever, that may grow out of the location, construction, maintenance and use of the said railroad.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall not be of force until it shall be certified to the Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company, and by said company accepted and approved, and such acceptance and approval certified to the Town Council.

Passed at a meeting of the Town Council, held Mar. 15, 1889.

P. S. HARMAN,
President.

SAMUEL NEYHARD,
Secretary.

To the Town Council of the Town of Bloomsburg.

GENTLEMEN:—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bloomsburg Belt Railroad Company held 7th May 1889, the provisions of ordinance No. 44 were accepted and approved.

Certified from the minutes.

L. E. WALLER,
Secy. B. B. R. Co.

GRAND
SPRING OPENING
OF
CLOTHING, HATS, SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT
I. MAIER'S, The Reliable Clothier.

Why are we doing the largest Clothing and Hat trade in Bloomsburg? Good reason for it you may be sure. We keep the best and most fashionable goods, and prices are ALWAYS THE LOWEST. Our store is spacious, cheerful and well lighted and a model in all its appointments and equipments. Our stock is NEW, BRIGHT and

EXCEEDINGLY : ATTRACTIVE

and comprehensive, and always we will maintain the position of

"FAIR DEALING."

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
I. MAIER.

The Largest Clothing and Hat Store in Columbia and Montour Counties.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel......		
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	45	
Oats " "	32	45
Flour " bbl......		6.00
Butter......................	16	18
Eggs........................	12	14
Potatoes....................		40
Hams........................	12	15
Dried Apples...............	03	05
Side........................	08	10
Shoulder....................	9	11
Geese.......................		
Lard per lb................	10	12
Vinegar per gal..........	20	30
Veal skins.................	07	
Wool per lb...............	35	
Hides....	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF A
Handsome Town Residence!

The executors of Mary N. Harman late of Bloomsburg, deceased, will offer at public sale on

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1889.

at 9 o'clock a. m a lot on Market street, adjoining William Neal's, whereon is erected a large two and a half story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

with stable, ice house, and all necessary outbuildings. This is one of the most desirable residences in Bloomsburg. House heated by steam; gas and water, and connected with sewer. Liberal terms can be made with the purchaser.

I. W. McKELVY,
H. D. W[illegible],
Executors.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
Atty.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Reported by G. S. Palmer, Wholesale Commission Merchant, 166 Reade St., N. Y.

New York. May 27th. 1889.

The market for the week opens actively and outlook favorable for a good trade to continue, especially apples, as the demand is good and market firm, receipts being very light, Spy selling to-day from 3 50 to 4 50 per bbl. Something strictly fine would exceed these figures Choice Baldwins 3 00. Russets 2 75 to 3 00. Dressed calves also doing better and prime stock to.day went out readily at from 7 to 8c. Spring lambs, prime, 6 00 to 6 50 each; other grades 3 00 to 5 00. Hogs steady at about 7½ to 8½c. Market on butter quiet, owing to liberal receipts Creamery, fancy, 17 to 19c; select dairy tubbs and pails 16 to 17c. Fresh eggs from near by 13½ to 14c per doz. Dressed poultry, turkeys, 13 to 15c. Broilers 22 to 28c a lb. Fowls 10 to 12c. Game, plover, 1 00 to 1 50 per doz. Eng. snipe 1 00 to 2 00. Tame squabs 2 00 to 3 25.

Old potatoes quiet and without material change. Prices range to-day from 1 00 to 1 25 per bbl. for State rose; hebron 1 00 to 1 12. burbank and white star 1 00 to 1 15. Sweet potatoes 3 50 to 4 00.

Marrow beans 1 70 per bush. and supply large. Medium 1 70. White kidney 2 00 to 2 10 and red 1 85 to 1 95. Evap. apples 5 to 6c. Raspberries 16 to 18c. Cherries 13½ to 15c. Huckleberries 10c.

Beeswax 23 to 25c per lb. The receipts of maple sugar are light and selling at 7 to 7½c per lb Syrup working out at irregular figures.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.

Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

p12-d-4t r.

ELY'S
Cream Balm
Cleanses the Nasal Passages,
Allays Pain and Inflammation,
Heals the Sores.
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

CATARRH

TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cent at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York. Apr 12 d 4t

FARMS BEST Soil Climate and Location in the South J. F. MANCHA, Claremont Va.
May 10-d-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary M. Snyder, deceased, late of Bloomsburg.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executor. all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

N. U. FUNK,
Executor.

May 3 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James Dildine, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of James Dildine, late of the township of Madison, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Wesley Dildine of Jerseytown, Columbia county Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

WESLEY DILDINE,
P. O. Jerseytown, Col. Co. Pa.

Apr 19

Largest stock of Carpets in the County at

W. H. BROWER'S

Latest Styles, Newest Patterns in

Velvets, Body and Tapestry
Brussels, Ingrains, &c.

A full line of Cocoa and Canton Mattings.

COCOA & SMYRNA RUGS.

The best WIRE FOOT MAT in the Market.

Bloomsburg Pa.

For Your
SPRING SUITS
go to
LOWENBERG'S,
The Oldest
Merchant : Tailoring
Establishment in
COLUMBIA COUNTY.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FINEST LINE OF

GOLD GLASSES.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS

Genuine AMERICAN Watch
for $7.00.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE
ROLLED PLATE CHAINS
GUARANTEED.

All Silverware engraved free of charge,
if bought of

J. G. WELLS.

CARPETS and MILLINERY.

Canton Mattings, cheap, to close them out. From 13½cts. up.
RAG CARPETS. LARGE ASSORTMENT.
HANDSOME PATTERNS.
Cheaper than you can make them.
A SPECIALTY—OUR 50ct RAG CARPET. A LARGE LINE OF
New Ingrains at 50cts NEW ART SQUARES.

at KEITER'S,

Next door to I. W. Hartman & Son's, Bloomsburg Pa.

AGENTS WANTED.—Permanent employment and good salary or commission. Address A. D. PRATT, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. Apr. 12 d-4t

BONANZA to AGENTS SAMPLES FREE Both sexes. Write now GEO. A. SCOTT, New York City
May 10-d-4t.

DEAFNESS CURED by Peck's Pat. Invisible TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS Whispers heard distinctly. Comfortable. Successful where all remedies fail. Ills. book & proofs free. Address or call on F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, N. Y.
May 24-d-4t.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
May 24-d-4t.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion! Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all ills arising from defective nutrition. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00.
May 24-d-4t.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY UNTOLD MISERIES
Resulting from the Errors of Youth, Folly, Vice, Ignorance, &c., may be cured at home without fail or exposure. Infallible and Confidential. Large Treatise, 300 pages, only $1 by mail, sealed, postpaid. Small book, with endorsements of the press, free. Send now. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.
May 24 d 4t.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.
STATIONS.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	1 05	8 09	8 35	2 25	6 40
Main Street	6 18	12 53	7 58	8 46	2 36	6 51
Irondale	6 16	12 50	7 56	8 48	2 42	6 54
Paper Mill	6 08	12 40	7 48	8 56	2 52	7 04
Lightstreet	6 05	12 35	7 45	9 00	2 57	7 08
Orangeville	5 57	12 20	7 35	9 10	3 20	7 16
Forks	5 45	12 00	7 20	9 25	3 36	7 31
Tubbs	5 42	11 53	7 15	9 30	3 42	7 36
Stillwater	5 37	11 45	7 10	9 37	3 50	7 43
Benton	5 28	11 30	7 00	9 47	4 15	7 52
Edsons	5 22	11 20	6 56	9 51	4 20	7 56
Coles Creek	5 20	11 15	6 52	9 56	4 24	8 00
Sugarloaf	5 15	11 10	6 48	10 00	4 28	8 05
Laubachs	5 12	11 05	6 45	10 04	4 33	8 10
Central	5 06	10 57	6 38	10 12	4 40	8 15
Echo Park	5 03	10 52	6 35	10 15	4 43	8 19
Jamison City	5 00	10 45	6 30	10 20	4 50	8 25
	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Ar.	Ar.	Ar.
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

—o—

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:22 a. m.	11:04 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:20 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:12 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
*2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a. m.	12:37 p. m.
6.36 p. m.	4:30 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a m	6:59 p m

SALES.

JUNE 5th.—Michael Beishline will sell valuable personal property on his premises, in Bendertown, Col. Co., at 9 o'clock a. m.

JUNE 7th.—Executors of Mary N. Harman, deceased, will offer residence on Market street for sale at 9 a. m.

FOR SALE. Thirty acres of timber land in Pine township, two acres cleared, property of Mrs. Mary A. Joyal. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. for terms. tf

FOR SALE. Fifty-seven acres of land in Sugarloaf township, being part of the Wolcott Harvey farm. Good farm land, and a valuable timber tract. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. tf

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in Madison Township containing 115 acres, fine buildings. Will be sold on easy payments. If not sold at private sale by July 1st, will be sold at public sale. For terms inquire of J. S. Williams, Bloomsburg. tf.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A valuable vacant lot on Market St., seven lots on Eighth Street, ten dwellings and a good store property in Bloomsburg. Six farms, two grist mills and two store properties in Col. Co. A good farm of 367 acres with good buildings in Virginia and two farms in Kansas by M. P. Lutz Insurance and Real Estate Agt., Bloomsburg Pa.

Leaders in styles new styles of neck wear. Linen collars— cuffs— hosiery —shirts—handsome dress shirts at Lowenberg's.

Personal.

Miss Stella Sickler of Tunkhannock, is the guest of Miss E. W. McKelvy.

Geo. E. Elwell attended court at Laporte on Wednesday.

Miss Laura Patterson, of Boston, is visiting at Rev. I. M. Patterson's.

Mrs. Thomas Paxton, of Carlisle, Pa., is visiting at Rev. W. C. Leverett's.

Rev. F. L. Hiller, of Oneonta, N. Y., is the guest of his son-in-law, Prof. G. E. Wilber.

Mrs. Dora Kase, of Riverside, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wolf, this week.

Bruce Clark, of the firm of Clark & Son, is now in New York, looking up goods for mid summer wear.

Mrs. Ira Dietrick, of Chadron, Neb., who for the past few weeks has been visiting relatives here, started for her home on Monday.

Wm. Hart, who has been conducting iron ore mining at Bellefonte, visited his family this weeks, The family expect soon to move to Bellefonte.

R. C. Neal's family moved to Harrisburg on Tuesday. Mr. Neal has been engaged in business there for some time. In his removal Bloomsburg loses an energetic citizen.

I. W. McKelvy lost a valuable horse on Thursday morning. The animal had been sick for several days.

E. A. Rawlings is making some extensive repairs to his dwelling house on Fourth street.

The concert given by Prof. Niles at the Normal School last Friday evening was a success in every respect.

Life size crayons in gold frames only $10.
tf M'Killip Bros.

An elegant line of summer merino—Balbriggan—underwear just opened at Lowenberg's.

The first base-ball game of the season will take place at Atheletic Park this (Thursday) afternoon between Bloomsburg and Northumberland nines.

Hon. D. L. Rhone, of Wilkes-Barre, will speak in favor of the amendment at Berwick Saturday evening June 1st, and in the Court House at Bloomsburg Sunday afternoon June 2d.

If you want a good watch, at a low price, call at S. B. Bittenbender's, Benton. Jewelry, chains &c. nearly at cost. Repairing promptly done and warranted. May 17-4t.

The work of raising funds to secure a carpet factory in this place, is steadily progressing. A few thousand dollars is yet needed. Will some of our moneied men step in and complete the list. Five per cent is guaranteed upon the money.

Fine Cabinets in vignette or scroll.
tf M'Killip Bros.

The old jail is about torn down and the work of grading is in progress. It is the purpose to make the grounds as nearly level as possible. It will be a beautiful site for a school when completed.

The members of St. Columba's church will hold a festival in Music Hall, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening, May 30th and 31st, and June 1st. Everybody is invited to attend.

Call and see the new spring styles in hats, latest colors in soft and stiff just received at the
Popular Store of D. Lowenberg.

Post Master John Wanamaker has established a free delivery system at Hazleton, with four carriers to begin July 1st. Each carrier will receive $600 per annum which may be increased under certain conditions to $850 per year.

The business of this office has reached a point where all the machinery used in a city office is necessary. We have just ordered a large stereotype outfit, and expect to have it in operation inside of two weeks. No other office in the county has this machinery.

Savages expect to imbibe bravery by drinking the blood of their brave enemies. A more enlightened method of vitalizing the blood is by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla It braces up the nerves and gives strength and fortitude to endure the trials of life.

A grand festival will be held at the Afton Park on Saturday evening, June 15th for the benefit of the M. E. church at Afton. Ice cream and cake and all the delicacies of the season will be served.

Good music will be in attendance.

COM.

The heads of the democratic post masters are falling fast. Two were removed last week, one at Espy and the other at Tourns. It is only the small offices that suffer, those under the care of the assistant post master, who thinks more of party than public service. The presidential appointments will probably serve their full term.

Teachers' examinations will be held as follows: Centralia and Conyngham at Centralia, June 5 and 6; Catawissa and Franklin at Catawissa, June 14; Berwick, new school house June 18; Bloomsburg, Third St., June 20.

The Centralia examination will commence June 5 at 2 p. m. Applicants will please be examined in the districts in which they expect to teach. J. S. GRIMES.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending May 28, 1889.

Mr. G. S. T. Alexander, Mrs. E. Hazzard Christ Harman, Mrs. Kate Jacoby, John R. Lemon.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The ordinance requiring the name of the owner and registration number placed upon the collar of every dog, goes into effect Saturday June 1st. We predict that there will be a large number of dogs on that day without collars, and that the number of dogs in our town will shortly be considerably reduced. We could spare about one half of them.

Under the increasing rigors of license laws in this and other States, the progress of Prohibition in the South, and the growing popularity of chronic boozers, barkeepers will not continue to be the most active purchasers of diomond shirt-front studs and scarf-pins, nor saloon proprietors remain the owners of swift horse-flesh and shiny equipages.

The repeal of the fence law does not seem to please the farmers in the rural districts. The farmers will understand that under the fence law as it now stands they must take care of their stock. Owners of land do not need to fence out cattle, and therefore, the owner of cattle is responsible for the damage his cattle do, if he permits them to run at large. This is a very radical change in the law, and it may be, in many places, difficult for the owners of cattle to accommodate themselves to it, but they will be compelled to do so or suffer for the damage their cattle may do.

We are reliably informed that after a prohibition meeting held in the Lutheran church at Canby, Mt. Pleasant township, a little over a week ago, some one of the audience so far lost sight of his personality as a citizen that he fired a rotten egg at the speaker. If any one in Mt. Pleasant township knows the person who wilfully committed such a breech upon citizenship he owes it to his neighbors, as well as to the county, to expose him. We did not suppose that there was any trace of barbarism left in the county. The speaker was Rev. J. A. Wirt of Hughesville, at present the presiding officer of the Susquehanna Synod of the Lutheran church.

DR. AUSTIN FLINT, late professor in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Fellow of New York Academy of Medicine, member of the state medical societies of New York, Virginia, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, etc, says in speaking of Brights's disease, or advanced kidney disease, "The minor effects are head-ache, loss of vision, impaired hearing, involuntary muscular twitching, cramps, drowsiness, vomiting and diarrhœa." These are but some of the common symptoms of this malady, which accounts for Warner's Safe Cure curing so many diseases (so-called) which are not diseases, but are symptoms of advanced kidney disorders.

Resolutions drafted by the W. H. & F. Missionary Society of the Evangelical Lutheran church, Bloomsburg Pa.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly father, in his all-wise providence has seen fit to call from our midst our beloved friend and sister, Mrs. Phebe Wolf, to the rest that remaineth for the people of God, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who never errs, we, as a society deeply mourn the loss of a faithful and devoted member, yet feel assured that what is to us sorrow, is to her everlasting joy and peace.

Resolved, That by her earnestness and zeal in christian work, and godly life, she has left us an incentive to holy living; that we will cherish her memory as that of one who was ever ready to do her Master's bidding.

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, praying that the same loving Saviour who sustained our deceased sister in her sufferings, will likewise sustain and comfort them in this their hour of trial.

MISS MARY UNANGST,
MRS. F. H. JENKINS, COM.
MRS. S. TURNBACH,

100 Ladies Wanted.

And 100 men to call on any druggist for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine, the great root and herb remedy. discovered by Dr. Silas Lane while in the Rocky Mountains. For diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys it is a positive cure. For constipation and clearing up the complexion it does wonders. Children like it. Everyone praises it. Large-size package, 50 cents. At all druggists.

Apr. 26 6m.

A SERMON.

BY REV. A. W. SWENGEL.

Delivered before the Ent Post of the G. A. R., of Bloomsburg, in the Evangelical church, May 26, 1889, and published by request of the Post.

UZAL H. ENT,
Com., Post No. 250, G. A. R.

"I have fought a good fight."—2 Tim. 4. 7.

No one who reads the Scriptures with attention, can fail to perceive the figurative style that pervades them from Genesis to Revelation. Figures for the illustration or expression of Divine thought are drawn from every sphere of life, not only from those views of our earthly life which in themselves are pure, but also from those which are evil. The unjust judge and the unjust steward are employed by the Savior in his parables, as well as the sower and the righteous lord of the vineyard. So, too, illustrations are drawn from the various features of the natural world and the innumerable instruments of peaceful and warlike pursuits. The shield is used as the emblem of faith, the breast plate as the emblem of righteousness, the anchor as the emblem of hope, while the sword, the weapon of offence and defence, is used as the emblem of the word of God.

In the text Paul represents this life as a battle, the earth the battle field and the christian as the warrior. When he was winding up his earthly career he took a retrospective view of his life, and in doing so he called to mind the commander under whom he served, the many batties he had been engaged in, how many times he had come out victorious and then thought of the cause for which he fought, the manner in which he fought and the result achieved and was pressed to exclaim, "I have fought a good fight."

I can conceive of no more appropriate text to be found in the word for this occasion, than this expression of Paul to Timothy, and to make it still more appropriate, we might pluralize it and say, "We have fought a good fight."

In every age of the world's history the poet and historian, the sculptor and artist alike, have vied with each other, with chisel and brush and pen, in prose and verse, in music and in painting, in stone, iron and bronze, to perpetuate the memory of their country's noble deeds and her heroic and brave fathers and sons. And we, inspired by a feeling akin to this, have assembled here to-day, with feelings of sorrow mingled with joy, to do honor to those who fought our country's battles and conquered the enemy and restored its peace, many of which have been called home from the grand army of deadly conflict to join the innumerable army in eternal life.

The first thing we want to notice is the cause for which you fought. There is no battle without a cause. but whether the cause is always a good one or not, is to be questioned. You will not expect me to give the cause of our national trouble in detail, for that would require more time than we can spare. Let me say right here, when Americans fight they fight not for blood, but for liberty, union and principle.

Thirty years ago our republic was wearing a chain of bondage whose name was slavery. The grasping power of that bondage was seizing our nation and dragging it into the den of eternal bondage. At this crisis a gigantic war was born to suppress and wipe out this monster evil. It was during this cruel war that thousands of such brave men as you, left their homes and gathered under the old flag to liberate the slave and save the union. What a sad time that was when you were called to leave the dearest spot on earth—home—how the tears of sadness coursed their way over the cheeks of your loved ones as you bade them good-bye, God only knew, perhaps for the last time. How your breast heaved and your heart beat with sadness as you turned to take the last look at your dear home; you will never forget that day, I know, for it is just as fresh in your memory now as it was twenty years ago.

The men of the North did not love the men of the South less. but they loved the old flag more.

You remember your own feelings when the news of the insult to our national banner was flashed along the wires on the 12th day of April, 1861. Excitement unparalleled in the history of our nation pervaded every city and hamlet, every mansion and hovel, and almost every heart in the North. The farmer stopped his plow in the furrow, the merchant dropped his yard stick upon the counter, the blacksmith his hammer upon the anvil, the carpenter his plane upon the bench, and all with one accord listened in breathless silence to catch every word of the startling news. For the first time in our history the Stars and Stripes were trailed in the dust by traitors. The indignation of a loyal people at that hour cannot be described. Party lines, for the time being, were blotted out and with one sentiment the men of all political parties rallied around the flag. At the first call of the President for 75,000 men 300,000 brave men and true responded and pledged themselves to protect their country. Battle after battle was fought with varied results. At times the most sanguine and patriotic men of the nation felt that the life or death of our Republic hung on the scale, nearly equally balanced. But the Goddess of Liberty watched over our republic and guided its statesmen in council and its generals in battle and victory was the result.

The Union army met their enemies with, "Liberty and Union" streaming upon their banners in the swamps that surrounded Vicksburg, and above the clouds of Lookout Mountain, and in front of the gates of Atlanta and upon the plains of Gettysburg and wherever they went, and the armies of treason and rebellion were forced to give way before the invincible armies of the north. Thus it went on until the host marched through the sandy pine forests of central and southern Georgia, knocking at and opening the gates of Savannah and linking their arms with the fleet of the sea, and while they were thus engaged another part of the army was looking up the interests at Richmond. In Jan. '65 that army with 80,000 men left the Savannah and marched through the Carolinas, carrying death, desolation and terror through the rebel host. While on this march of 425 miles they received the news that Richmond—the rebel citidel—had fallen and was taken. Two days later another dispatch came that Lee had surrendered and he with his entire army was taken. The army in North Carolina moved upon Raleigh and Johnson surrendered and once more the Stars and Stripes waved over the entire united republic, with no slaves or clanking chains beneath them.

Marching through Richmond (May 19th, '65) this southern army encamped with the northern part on the Potomac. Then came the review. The war is over, the last battle is fought and the 200,000 veterans march through the streets of Washington, which are strewed with flowers. For 12 hours this triumphal procession, thirty miles long, in a solid column, of twenty men deep, passed before the president and his cabinet. A heart felt welcome to those who saved the country rang from every balcony and window, and from the dome of the capitol reverberated throughout the land.

We need not try to prove the reality of that war. We cannot go back of, or dispute the battles of Bull Run and Shiloh and Lookout Mountain and Pea Ridge and Antietam and Gettysburg, etc.

We cannot cover up the blood stained path of the thousands. They are a tremendous reality, and will stand as monuments through all time, in honor of the brave "boys in blue."

Our fathers fought to establish American independence; our brothers fought to defend and perpetuate it. There was a time when the clank of the chains of 4,000,000 slaves sounded upon our ears. Now, not a slave can be found. This, truly is, "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

The object for which you fought was gained. The flag under which you fought still floats from southern ports to northern seas, and it commands the respect of every nation on God's fair earth. May it never again be trailed in the dust.

Gentlemen, of the G. A. R., when you look back over your soldier lives and consider the cause for which you fought and what has been gained by your toil and self-denial and sacrifice, and in some cases, blood shed, can you not say, "we have fought a good fight?"

The cause for which you fought was a grand and glorious cause. It was the cause of God and humanity. The victory you gained is a perfect one, for now we have "The United States of America."

This Union is now ours to enjoy and ours to continue to protect. The strife is over and liberty has found her home on American soil.

We have no more the call "To Arms." The sword and the musket hang upon the wall. The canon's sound is heard only in jubilee, the drum and fife recall what seems to be a dream, and we are in the midst of peace and prosperity, and you, gentlemen, were spared to return to your homes and live to this hour. But your number is diminishing each year. A few more years and these services can be performed no longer by those who heard the din of battle and shared the hardships of the war. We are getting farther and farther away from the roar of that fearful conflict. May God grant that our soil may not be drenched again with blood.

I should not feel as if I had done my duty on this occasion if I would not call your minds to the fact that we are engaged in another conflict of even greater importance than the one just referred to. Although we are living in a land and time of peace to-day, yet we may imitate our heroes in their struggles and be heroes too. Remembering that the genuine hero is he who meets life's battles with a firm hand and a brave heart and a cautious but tranquil spirit; who gathers strength by facing life's storms and dies, when called upon to die, as a christion victor at his post of duty. There are more deadly foes plotting against our peace than those who tore the flag from Fort Sumpter. If we must have wars to make heroes then let us remember that there is no such brilliant, glorious war as the war against wrong. There is no hero's deeds so fit to be praised as his who gains the victory over sin; there is no soldier's grave so deserving of decoration as his who has fought "the good fight of faith." Arouse, ye, rally around the glorious banner of our king. We may never meet again as we have met to-day. May we all so live that when we shall receive our discharge from the army here below, we may go joyfully as from the dark battle field of earth to the land of eternal glory and eternal peace, and as we go to be able to look back and say, "I have fought a good fight."

We speak of military reviews, grand and beautiful, but there has never been one to be compared to that review which shall take place in "That day in which He hath appointed to judge the world," when all the armies of the world, small and great shall pass before God for inspection. When the last bugle shall sound the 6 millions that fell in the wars of Napoleon, the 12 millions that fell in the thirty years of the religious wars, the 25 millions that were slain in Jewish battles, among them the one million that fell in our late war, will come up before God to be judged. They will come up from Pea Ridge and Bull Run, from Richmond and Antietam, from Perrysville and Gettysburg, from Petersburg and Nashville, from Atlanta and Vicksburg and a hundred other places, and in one grand body will stand before God in judgment and at the command of the eternal to "Go forward," will march to their final and eternal homes.

O, that we may be found battling for the right and under the right commander, Jesus Christ our Lord.

May the old flag under which and for which you fought, and of which we all feel proud, continue to float high in the pure air of liberty, under the cloudless sky of peace. Place it just under the white banner of the cross and there let it wave, the red, the white and the blue. Let its white be to us an emblem of christian purity, its blue an emblem of the heavenly origin of our life and blessings, and its red of the self sacrifice by which they were won.

Let us stand by both the flag and the cross until time shall cease to be, then we can say:

"Angels, call the roll up yonder,
Muster-day in Heaven proclaim;
Call the roll, and at the summons,
I will answer to my name."

Consumption Surely Cured

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept-21-1y

Only A Bird.

William H. Doane, of Lancaster, has shot a "Western flicker," a bird hardly known east of Kansas, and never before killed in this State.—*Ex.*

Well, and what harm had this bird done that the simpleton should have shot and killed it? Is nothing safe from the hand of a fool with a gun? Great complaint is now made here in Bloomsburg of the millions of green worms which are swarming over and eating the green leaves of the maples. They are most pestiferous and will increase as long as legislatives like those of 1883 are allowed to exist, and birds are authorized to be killed. It should be made a misdemeanor to kill a bird. The act of 1885 for the destruction of hawks, owls, and other animals named, was very properly repealed in 1887. If the birds could be let alone we should not troubled with worms and caterpillars. Any one may see the robins, and the English sparrows picking the green worm off the maple leaf, and eating it, and carrying them off in half dozens to their young, and yet the destruction of the birds is allowed and encouraged. Game birds are well nigh annihilated and insectiverous birds are almost strangers in our grounds.

F.

My Wife Said

to me last night: How much do you suppose we have paid out for doctors and medicine in the last year? I told her I did not know. To doctors I have paid nothing, and five dollars worth of Sulphur Bitters has kept health in our family. L. ANDREWS, 12 Bowdoin street, Boston.
May 24-2t.

J. G. Wells has gone to Chicago to take a special optical course. Mr. W. H. Seers, a first-class jeweller of several years experience, will take charge of his store during his absence.

For a spring suit put up in first class style go to the leading merchant tailoring establishment of D. Lowenberg.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself and superior to all other preparations in strength, economy, and medicinal merit.

Coles Creek.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:

Rev. Rockwell is appointed Post-master at Coles Creek.

Mr. Jonnie Fritz has given up farming, and is now going to school at Benton.

The first festival of the season will be held at St. Gabrial church on Saturday June 1st, by the King's daughters. Everybody invited to come. Good music will be furnished by the Benton band.

Miss Sadie Cole, Dora Laubach, Jonnie Fritz and B. R. Laubach were the guests of Laura and Melvin Moore.

Miss Flora Fritz and Anna Swartwout drove to Millvile on Saturday last to visit the former lady's sister. They returned on Sunday.

Eczema causes an itching so persistent as to produce, not only sleeplessness, but, at times, even delirium. Local applications will not remove the cause, which is impure blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures this disease by cleansing the blood and eradicating all humors.

There is satisfactin in knowing where one's gifts of money go to, and we now can give that satisfaction to thousands of Presbyterians who have contributed to the fund for the relief of the starving inhabitants of the flood-swept valleys of Shantung, in China. From a private letter, written by a lady engaged in missionary work at Chefoo, we learn that Dr. J. B. Neal, of our church, started about the first of March for the region of food and famine, with an escort of soldiers for protection and with $15,000 in his possession for distribution among the people. He is now busily engaged in his blessed work—a doubly blessed work of helping and healing, for this doctor is an M. D., not a D. D. His trip is to consume three months, as "he hopes to care for those who succumb to the famine fever in the spring." It was expected that a dollar of our money would provide enough cheap food to keep one native alive, through the three months and until the June crops are ready. Does some one ask, Why a guard of soldiers? Let our letter writer answer, and further explain the situation as it stands this spring:

To distribute money to starving people is a matter attended with no small personal risk. The stronger ones will demand what belongs to the weaker, and act like beasts to obtain it. Word comes that there are many refugees at Hwang Hein, some of whom are dying. I am anxious to return there, that we may do our share of relief work. I think there will be enough men familiar with the region to do the work of distributing what funds are sent. This winter has been a mercifully open one, so that the suffering from exposure has not been as great as was expected. But, oh! the starving thousands! Parents are committing suicide rather than see their little ones starve, and men spend their last cash for arsenic, that they may spare themselves the prolonged pangs of death from hunger.—*The Interior, Chicago.*

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it, Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents. Apr. 26-6m.

Grand Festival.

The first of the season to be held by the ladies of St. Columbia's Church in Music Hall, on Third street, May 30th, 31st, and June 1st. Refreshments of all kinds will be furnished in first-class style. Everyone is cordially invited to attend and spend a pleasant evening.

May 24-2t. COMMITTEE.

A Salary

With expenses paid will come handy to anyone who is now out of employment, especially where no previous experience is required to get the position. If you want a position, see advertisement on page 2nd, headed, "A Chance to Make Money."

Apr 26-4t.

The only house to find a full line of Rochester made clothing—best hats made is at the
Popular store of D. Lowenberg.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 27, 1889.

We tell you day by day and week by week of the goods we have for sale, of the attractions of the store, of the conveniences offered to enable you to do your buying comfortably and easily. If you can come to the store all these await you. *But you can enjoy them without coming.*

You and the store are nearer together to-day than ever before—your wants and its power to supply. You can *write* for what you wish and be served as well as if you came.

The how-to-do-it is here told.

There is an important and carefully organized department of our business, employing hundreds of people, which devotes its energies to filling orders by mail from out-of-town customers. It is entirely independent of the regular selling force of the house, and as far as possible is meant to represent the customer and the interests of that customer. People who are trained in the qualities and values of goods—expert shoppers, in fact—take in hand your written order and go from counter to counter selecting the goods required, just as you would do if buying from a list you had made. All possible care is exercised that the article sellected shall be just what the writer asks for.

Of course there are occasional misunderstandings, and delays sometimes occur because we may not have the exact article wanted and must get it or have it made, or because customers fail to be explicit, even to the omission of quantities, color, and sizes. Taking the many hundreds of daily orders into consideration, however these are few indeed.

But to order clearly and satisfactorily you must know the goods and their prices. Hence the General Catalogue of the store, issued Spring and Fall, containing carefully compiled lists of articles kept for sale, with their price, illustrated wherever possible.

In the Catalogue you have spread before you for your choice the stock of more than *forty* stores and so conveniently arranged and indexed that you can find any article in an instant. That's more than most shopkeepers can do even in their own shops.

If you wish that Catalogue, ask for it. A postal card request is enough, but be sure to give your name and address. The book will come by return mail, without cost to you.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Prunes 6 lbs for 25c. Good. at
THE GREAT EASTERN.

Blooded Fowls.

Pit Games, Grist Shawlnecks, Heathwoods, Black B. Reds, that will stay to win. Eggs, 13 for $1. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
WILLIAM DENNIS,
tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.
(Mention this paper.)

We have something in a chamber set to-day that will surprise the closest buyers, it is a 10 piece, handsomely decorated, with square design, for $3 25 at
THE GREAT EASTERN.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

FINE STRAWBERRIES are selling for 12½c a basket at
THE GREAT EASTERN.

Ladies' Cream White Dress Cloth at
H. W. SLOAN'S

PINEAPPLES
To-day at The Great Eastern. 2 for 25c.

Fans and parasols, large assortment at Clark & Son's. The $1.29 sun or rain gloria umbrella is here again. Don't miss

The latest novelties in fine millinery at E. Barkley's. Prices to suit all. Come and see. Main below Market St.

New Black and White striped silk and wool goods, at H. W. SLOAN'S.

CABBAGE, ONIONS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES, Radishes, peas, beans, lettuce, bananas, oranges, Lemons Rice, BARGAINS at
THE GREAT EASTERN.
Bloomsburg and Sunbury, Pa.

A fine lot cabbage plants, also tomato plants now ready at W. H. Yetter's greenhouse. Also peas, sweet corn and all kinds of garden seeds. Apr 19-tf.

Miss E Barkley spent the early part of this week in Philadelphia selecting summer millinery in the latest styles.

We have ten boxes containing 50 lbs each of those fine yellow peaches coming and will be here Friday. Price 10c. They sell at sight, and will please you.
The Great Eastern.
WEAVER & PORTER, Prop's.

New Satins and Ginghams this week, at
H. W. SLOAN'S.

Engraved visiting cards can be obtained at the COLUMBIAN office. Ladies having plates can have cards printed. tf.

Fast Black Hose, best in the world, at
H. W. SLOAN'S.

New BEANS and PEAS 40 and 45c a pk. at THE GREAT EASTERN.

Cook stoves $13, ranges $15, stove repairs all kinds, plow repairs for Advance, Diamond chilled, Danville, Gale, Remington, South Bend, Montrose, &c., &c. at Sharpless' foundry. Apr. 12-8w.

BANANAS 20c to 25c at
THE GREAT EASTERN.

I. W. HARTMAN & SONS.

"What is Hartman's price for this" "What is Hartman's price for that" "What is Hartman's price for so and so."

You can hear that all over the country day after day. It shows them to be leaders in prices and goods. Now to prove all this call and see the 3rd case of 5c challies, (in all about 8,630 yds.) Sold other places at 8c yd. See their 10 and 12½c seersuckers. See their 12½c, 15c, 25c, 37½c, and 44c sateens, ladies come from Danville, Catawissa, Rupert, Espy, Berwick, Lime Ridge, Light St., Orangeville, Benton and from all over the country to see the 120 styles of them.

Take a look at the white dress goods from 10c to $4.50 a yd. Then see the 5000 yards ribbon for trimmings, &c., we have trimmings for all shades of Dress Goods.

Sugars and coffee have struck for higher prices, butter is cheap and dull, don't be discouraged farmers, it will soon go up, remember the prices of dishes and lamps are only half the price they were a few years ago. Eggs are still plenty and fair in price, will go up by harvest time. Our butter and egg trade is large, they come from the hills, the valleys, the small farms, the large farms and all over.

I. W. Hartman & Sons.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING
DONE AT THE
COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BUSINESS NOTICES

FRANK HAYDERSON, of Beverly, N. J. writes.—I suffered ten years with nervous Debility and Constitutional weakness, during that time have consulted physicians of all schools, paying large fees without benefit. In 1886 I consulted Dr. Theel, 538 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, after thorough examination he pronounced me curable. Although at the time having little faith in Doctors from past experience, I placed myself under his care, and am happy to say he has restored me to sound physical health. Knowing Dr. Theel as I do, I hesitate not in advising all sufferers no matter what their experience has been to consult him, as they can put full confidence in his skill and integrity.

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

There seems to be no falling off in our Wall Paper sales. Though the season is fast coming to a close. Why is this so? Because the goods we send out are as good in quality as can be bought anywhere at the prices we offer them. Three things serve us, viz: Quality, quantity and price. The paper we sell we guarantee full length and full weight. These are two points to be careful of in this stage of the business. Unscrupulous manufacturers are making their goods short length at a cheaper price, but it takes more to do your rooms, hence you are the loser.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.
Bloomsburg,
Exchange Hotel. Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises on

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1889,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that certain lot of ground situate in Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by the land of Daniel Gearhart, on the east by public road leading to Ringtown, on the south and west by lands of C. A. Shuman, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Store Room, Saw Mill and other outbuildings. Also the individual half interest of all that certain lot of unseated land in Beaver Twp. Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the south by land of John Henninger, on the east by land of Daniel Singley, on the west by land of Daniel Ramer, and on the north by land of John Rupert, containing Eight Acres, more or less.

Seized taken in execution at the suit of Frederick Hosler and George P. Hosler, executors of Henry Hosler, dec'd, and to be sold as the property of Lucy Ann and T. J. Shuman.

B. F. ZARR, Att'y.
JOHN B. CASEY,
May 27, 1889. Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

Estate of Wm. M. Roberts, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, there will be exposed to public sale at the premises on

JUNE 22, 1889,

at 2 o'clock p. m. the following piece of land situate in Montour township, bounded on the north by land of John G. Quick, on the east by land of J. A. Roberts, on the south by land of Samuel Buck, and on the west by land of William Neal, containing about

30 ACRES,

of which about 20 acres are cleared and under a good state of cultivation, whereon is erected a two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and other other out-buildings. A good well of water convenient to the house and other improvements.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty-five per cent. down, twenty-five per cent. on confirmation of sale and balance in six months from day of sale, with interest from the confirmation; deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

C. C. PEACOCK, Atty.
ARTHUR ROBERTS, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Hermon Fahringer, late of Locust twp., Columbia Co. Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration in the estate of Hermon Fahringer, late of Locust twp., county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Rachael Fahringer and Jeremiah Fahringer, of Locust Township, Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

RACHAEL FAHRINGER, Administratrix.
or to
JEREMIAH FAHRINGER, Administrator.
HERRING, Atty.

Read

This advertisement and get posted on matters of dress. It is most important to all gentlemen "What and Where" to buy and get just what they need in Clothing at the right prices. You should

Consider

That our plans of doing business are calculated to benefit YOU as well as OURSELVES. Consequently it is to OUR interest to serve you better every time—which accounts for our increasing business.

We leave it for you to

Act

on these points by getting acquainted with the high quality and exceedingly low prices of our "SPECIAL LONDON-MADE CLOTHING." In buying THIS Clothing you obtain all the character and style of the Finest Merchant Tailoring

But:--

Save half your money.

E. O. THOMPSON

Tailor—Clothier—Importer,
1338 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Have you Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without delay. It has cured many of the worst cases and is the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, and diseases arising from impure blood and exhaustion. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting to the grave, will in many cases recover their health by the timely use of Parker's Ginger Tonic, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. It is invaluable for all pains and disorders of stomach and bowels. 50c. at Druggists.

Important to Railroad Men.

A. E. Smith has been for forty-nine years road master on the Boston and Maine system, and is now residing at Great Falls, N. H. He says trackmen, brakemen, firemen, engineers and conductors, as well as baggage masters and expressmen, are subject to kidney disease above all others. All, therefore, will be interested in the statement of his experience. "I have used Brown's Sarsaparilla for kidney and liver troubles, and can truly say it has done more for me than all the doctors I ever employed, and I have had occasion to require the services of the best physicians in the State. My wife also has been greatly benefited by its use.

A. E. SMITH,
Road Master B. & M. R. R."

The kidneys have been labored hard all winter as the pores of the skin have been closed, but now the springtime has come, and they need some aid. Maybe you have that pain across the back; that tired feeling; those drawing down pains. If so, you can get immediate relief by following the example of Mr. Smith and his wife, and use that never failing and grand corrector for the kidneys, liver and blood,

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co., Bangor, Me. may23 d 1y

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

By an Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1889, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every County to give notice of the special election to be held on the 18th day of June 1889 for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of the following two proposed Amendments to the Constitution, namely, one known as the License Amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors &c.

The other known as the Suffrage Amendment.

Therefore I, John B. Casey High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county that a special election will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889,

at the several election districts in said county for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of an Amendment to the Constitution, known as the Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and also an amendment known as the Suffrage Amendment, and that the elections in the several districts will be held at the following named places to-wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Mary Smith.
Benton township, at the public house of L. Drake in the town of Benton.
Berwick, East, at the little office of Jackson & Woodin in the borough of Berwick.
Berwick, West at the office of J. G. Jacoby, in the borough of Berwick.
Bloom East, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
Bloom West, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.
Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.
Catawissa township, at the public house of G. W. Reifsnyder, in the town of Catawissa.
Centralia, Borough at the public house of Wm. Pelfer, deceased.
Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.
Conyngham North District, at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.
Conyngham South District, at the house of Mrs. Thomas Monroe.
Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. B. White's.
Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.
Greenwood township, at the house of I. D. Patton, deceased.
Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas H. Dietterich, in the town of Buck Horn.
Jackson twp., at the school house at Waller.
Locust township, at the public house of Nathan Knorr, in Numedia.
Madison township, at the public school house in Jerseytown.
Main township, at the public house of Addison W. Shuman.
Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.
Montour township, at the public house of Samuel Hazledine, at Rupert.
Mt. Pleasant township, at the Millertown school house.
Orange township, at R. Fairman's hotel in Orangeville.
Pine township, at the Centre School House.
Roaringcreek township, at the house of Samuel Leiby.
Scott East township, at the public house of Joseph Kleckner, in Espy.
Scott West at the public house of A. J. Thrash in Lightstreet.
Sugarloaf township, at the house of Norman Cole.

Polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m. and shall continue open without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock p. m., when the polls will be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace and Aldermen, Notaries Public and Persons in the militia service of the State, who shall hold or shall within two months have held any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, are by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, May 23, 1889.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of "Manor Rest Inn Company of Jameson City, Pa.," will be held at the office of the Secretary in Bloomsburg, Pa., on Monday July 6, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of voting on a proposition to increase the indebtedness of said corporation by placing a mortgage upon its property at Jameson City.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
May 3-8t. Secretary.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

Estate of Philip Shoemaker, late of Pine township, deceased.

Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

R. F. WHITOYER,
ABRAHAM TITMAN,
May 25-6t. Executors.

SALESMEN

WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and Expenses paid to successful men. Apply at once, stating age. *Mention this paper.*

CHASE BROS. CO., Rochester, N.Y.
May 24-d-4t.

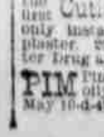
HIRES

ROOT BEER

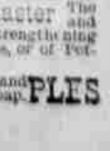
The most APPETIZING and WHOLESOME TEMPERANCE DRINK in the world. TRY IT.

Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

C. E HIRES, PHILADELPHIA.
May 24-d-4t.



ACHING Sides AND Back



ACHING SIDES AND BACK, HIP, KIDNEY AND Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sharp and Weakening pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts; 5 for $1. At druggists, or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

PIMPLES Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.
May 10-d-4t.

Enormous Fortunes

Notwithstanding the enormous fortunes accumulated through the use of printer's ink, large sums of money are annually wasted in ineffectual and unremunerative advertising.

The merits of a really valuable commodity properly portrayed in the columns of an influential and widely read newspaper, like the COLUMBIAN will speedidly become generally known and appreciated, while the returns reaped by the advertiser will be like those of the wise husbandman who "planted his seed in good ground, wherein it bore fruit and brought forth, some an hundred fold, some sixty, some thirty."

The wording of an advertisement is an all-important matter.

Clearness, attractiveness, brevity and sincerity must characterize any announcement intended to catch the public eye and appeal to public confidence. An advertisement inserted in a London journal a few days ago brought instant and multitudinous replies accompanied by an almost unlimited supply of bank notes, simply because it touched the chord of nature which makes all mankind akin. Its simple pathos and self evident truthfulness appealed to every heart.

The advertiser sought for a lost relative and, giving his name, said: "I "am ill and friendless. My last half "crown is expended in paying for this advertisement. Write me at"—(giving the address). As already stated, nearly every one who read the announcement hastened to relieve the necessities of the sufferer—a real sufferer in this case, though many swindles are perpetrated in the divine name of charity.

Thus it is with a really meritorious commodity or preparation; if its virtues be properly and truthfully set forth in the public press, its success is prompt and certain.

On the other hand, the public is quick and unerring to detect deception and charlatanry; and, accordingly, no amount of "puffery" will force a vile nostrum into public esteem and patronage. Untold sums have been sunk in vain efforts to advertise into popularity so-called medical preparations which did not possess the virtues or properties claimed for them.

Valuable medicines, however, like Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, carry their own best commendation in their power to *cure* the particular diseases for which they are a specific.

They require no labored panegyric to convince the people of their power and efficacy, for they have been tried and found perfect.

Nature's remedies, by their own intrinsic merits have conferred a lasting boon upon mankind, and they have secured an enviable reputation and unlimited sale throughout the civilized world.

Prohibition.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN.

SIRS: I wish to make a few statements in reply to A. J. Derr. And I ask the readers of the COLUMBIAN to judge between the position I take on this question and the position Mr. Derr takes in the first place he states that I am perverting to Gospel and that I am making light of the Holy Spirit. Now let us reason a little and see who is right or who is wrong.

The Bible seeks to save mankind. It seeks to elevate him and make him purer and better, and educate him and fit him for heaven.

The liquor traffic seeks to drag man down, to destroy him mentally and physically. To destroy both soul and body, and educate him to be a proper subject of the lower regions, where there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. Now then I take my stand with the Bible, and am willing to work for God and home and native land.

Mr Derr takes his stand on the side of the liquor dealer and says by his words and actions that he is willing to be placed right along side of every whiskey sucker and all the thugs and bummers of the land, and he will vote right along with them.

He says that it is the refining influence of christianity that builds churches, schoolhouses etc., but where do you find this influence? Is it to be found in the neighborhood of the saloon, or does it exist more prominently in places where there is prohibition? It may be the influence of christianity that does this but it is not the kind of christianity that the man has who claims the liquor traffic is right and tries to substantiate his doctrine by the Holy Bible. May God have mercy on the soul of such a man who will advocate such a doctrine and then say it is not my doctrine but the doctrine of the Lord Jesus.

In coming to the word of God to receive its testimony, we must come in a spirit of candor and not seize upon certain texts and twist them into hooks to hang our pet theories on. We must look fairly at the general scope of the whole volume. No one will dare deny that the aim of this book is to elevate man, and not to degrade him; to purify him, and not to poison him. The whole tendency of the Bible is toward sobriety and self denial; no virtue was more persistently preached by Christ and his Apostles than the virtue of self denial; no sin is more condemned than the sin of self indulgence. The Bible was given to lead men up towards Heaven, and not to lead them towards drunkenness and damnation. I therefore assert that from the beginning of Genesis to the end of Revelations the whole spirit of God's word is in favor of entire abstinence from every practice which tends to destroy the human body or soul, and this is exactly what the liquor traffic does and the idea of a man that claims to be a Christian, to try to prove by the Bible that this traffic in strong drink is right is ridiculous. And if Mr. Derr could see himself as others see him as he stands on the question he would never again expose his ignorance to an enlightened and thinking public. Now Mr. Derr if you have any regard for yourself, and respect for religion and any hope of reaching heaven don't try again to mix Bible and whiskey for they wont mix.

Yours for the right
W. B. G., Millville Pa.

J. Q. A. Ward is engaged upon a statue of Henry Ward Beecher for Prospect Park, Brooklyn. It will be of heroic size, and will show the subject dressed in his characteristic manner. The granite pedestal, to be designed by R. M. Hunt, will be nine feet high. At either side of the pedestal will be bronze figures. At the left a young negress will be seen laying a palm-leaf at Mr. Beechers feet. At the right will be figures of two white children.

Elderly Female—"I shall probably never marry. My affianced fell in battle."

The Major—"Waterloo?"

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Lima, O., has a colored woman who is turning white.

Mr. Eb Collins, of Warren, Pa. killed 14 rattlesnakes last Sunday.

There are 532 widows in Youngstown, and very few of them are engaged.

Chicago last week annexed three suburban towns having a total population of nearly 70,000

An egg the shell of which shows all the colors of the rainbow is the product of an Ellsworth, Me., hen.

Arthur L. Thomas, the new Governor of Utah, was at one time a telegraph messenger boy in Pittsburg.

Charles Bayne, of Waynesburg, Pa., carries in his body 11 buckshot received during the war. Its a riddle how he lives.

A ton of rope made from the hair of devout women of Japan has been used in building a $3,000,000 temple to Buddha at Kioto.

On February 2 last H. M. Stokes, of Mt Joy, started a postal card on a tour around the world. He received it May 1, via San Francisco.

John Burkett, of Warrior's Mark, Pa., was hauling a load of coffins from the depot, when his horse ran off, pitched him out and piled a wreck of coffins on top of him. He will be sore for weeks.

George and Lewis Lang, of Dunkirk, while spearing in the Canadaucy, struck a 16 pound fish which proved to be a bass, and of dark yellow, shaded almost to black on the back.

The first baseman of a nine of a school near Wheeling, W. Va., in a game of ball the other day was kicked in the eye by a runner. The damage was slight. The runner must have been making some wonderful evolutions to accomplish such a feat.

At Nevada, Mo., E. Williams, aged 50, was married to Miss Bettie Baker, aged 15. The groom is a farmer in good circumstances, while the bride is the daughter of a man who lost his all in a trip to Kansas and is now camping on the edge of that city. This is Williams' fourth matrimonial venture.

'Squire Beans, of Warminster, Bucks county, sitting by his door at dusk the other evening heard a whirring noise above him, and found lodged in his tree tops a cloud of June bugs heading north. The trees which are very tall, had apparently nipped their flight. He caught one, a fuzzy yellow bug.

The poorest memory on record is that of the fellow tried for burglary in Brooklyn the other day. He testified that he had never been arrested before but when his memory was jogged by certain evidence, admitted that he had a dim recollection being convicted of murder once and a 20 years' sentence.

The game killed last season on nine estates belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg, in Silesia, Saxony, Bohemia and Upper Austria, was 54,450 head, including 27,570 hares, 19,687 patriges, 3,172 wild ducks, 335 red deer, 1,358 roe deer, 109 woodcocks and 95 fallow deer.

The French poodle belonging to ex-Mayor Irwin, of Steubenville, O., committed suicide a few days ago. He ran on the track in front of the approaching electric car several times, but was driven off. Finally he made a dash and was caught by the wheel, charged with enough electricity to kill an elephant. He gave one yelp and died.

While a couple of Easton sisters were eating breakfast alone a few mornings ago, their mother being absent in New York, they were startled at hearing a tramp, who had got in unobserved and slept all night in the attic, stalked into the room, gave them a glance and then passed out without a word.

After one of the Sunday schools in New York had been dismissed last Sunday the teacher went to count the collection and found but six cents, some bad boys in the school having rifled the box. The scholars of that Sunday school seem to have better principles than some churchgoers, judging from the fact that no buttons were found in the box.

Israel Stoops, who a few days ago fell from a roof, died at Los Angeles. Shortly before his dissolution the man said to his wife: When my soul leaves my body and enters the other world I will let you know by crossing my hands upon my breast." He kept his word and died immediately after giving the sign.

WM. ROBERTS. M. D., Physician to the Manchester, Eng., Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital, professor of Medicine in Owen's College, says: "Gradual failure of strength, increased pallor or sallowness, and disinclination for exercise is one of the prominent symptoms of kidney disease." Warner's Safe Cure is the only remedy that is guaranteed to cure kidney disease.

An Akron, O., man removed a tattooed design from the back of his hand in an original way He got a number of long needles, which he drove along just under the surface of the skin, pretty close together. Then he held a candle to the ends of the needles till they got hot enough to cook the tottooing thoroughly. Next day he wiped the device off with his hand and found no scar.

A Fortunate and Grateful Woman.

Mrs. J. H. Giles, of Everett, Pa., says: "I have suffered for years from kidney and gravel trouble. No physicians or medicine at home did me any good. I finally visited my former home at Rondout, N. Y., and began using Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. A few words tell the result. I am a perfectly well and happy woman once more.

may 24-4t

A Georgia paper says that Alfred Daniel, of Douglas county, is eighty-two years old, was never in bed at sun up, never lost a tooth, has been to six log rollings this year, lifts more than most men, often indulges in coon and opossum hunting, has been a deacon in the Primitive Baptist Church for fifty-eight years, was never drunk in his life, and an oath has never escaped his lips. He is the father of twenty-six children—fifteen now living—has seventy grandchildren.

A Safe Guard—Always on duty.

Thousands make a practice of taking Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Roundout, N. Y., whenever they have symptoms of possible sickness, and through the prompt action of this remarkable medicine they are really never ill. It is a perfect safeguard against all forms of malaria, sick and nervous headache, palpitation, dyspepsia and heartburn. 5-24-4t

42,750 Advertisers.

The edition of PRINTERS' INK for June 1st will be 42,750 copies. The American Mercantile and Collection Association, in a book called the "American Advertiser Reporter," prints a list of 37,892 persons, corporations and firms who are asserted to be newspaper advertisers. Upon that list there appears 3,169 names which are already on the subscription list for PRINTERS' INK. Consequently, it will require an edition of 34,727 copies to permit of sending a sample copy to every name in the "American Advertiser Reporter" which is not already a subscriber for PRINTERS' INK. If to 34,727 we add 7,511, which is the exact number of names now on the subscription list of printers ink, we have a total of 42,238 copies. The 512 extra copies will be a sufficient allowance for office use and makes up a total edition of 42,750 copies. Small advertisements for the edition of PRINTERS' INK for June 1st will be received at twenty-five cents a line; but for page advertisements in that issue fifty dollars will be charged. The page price of $25 for inserting a page advertisement will be suspended for the edition of June 1st, although for advertisements contracted to appear by the quarter or year no extra charge will be made. Advertisements intended for the edition of June 1st must be in hand not later than May 25. Address all orders to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Publishers, 10 Spruce street, New York.

Fishing in Alaska is good if a Canadian gentleman recently visiting there tells the truth. He says that at Tonnass Narrows he saw a creek so crowded with salmon that the surface was actually blackened with their backs and dorsal fins. In some places they were crowded so closely that they could hardly move, and could be picked out of the water by hand. At a canning establishment he saw 8,000 fish just taken, waiting treatment, and in one case one draught of a seine brought to shore 2,500 salmon.

RHEUMATISM

For More than Twenty-five Years.—A Complete Recovery.—The Means Used.

I had Inflammatory Rheumatism. For nearly a year I had to be fed and turned in bed. I could find no relief. My stomach was ruined and cut to pieces with powerful medicines taken to effect a cure so that I was compelled to live on bread and water. I suffered for twenty-five years in this way. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y., and

I Am Now Well,

thanks to this medicine. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is my best friend. With it I am enabled to enjoy a good night's rest. Also food, such as meat and pastry, which I have been deprived of for years, showing that the Favorite Remedy has no equal for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia as well. If any should doubt this statement I will send the ready proof at once.—Garrett Lansing, Troy, N. Y.

It is my pleasure and absolute duty toward those who are struggling for very life against the deadly

Diseases of the Kidneys

to add my testimony to the already weighty evidence of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. My wife was a hopeless case, abandoned by the physicians. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy was resorted to; not because any hope was placed in it, but because nothing else remained. All means and medicines had been tested without avail. The effect was little short of a miracle. At the second bottle she had regained strength, and continuing the treatment has fully recovered.—Jay Sweet, Albany, N. Y.

FAVORITE REMEDY.

Price One dollar. Prepared at Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Prepared by DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

$1 per bottle Six for $5. By all druggists.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Greatest Blood Purifier KNOWN.

This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Do not ever take BLUE PILLS or mercury, they are deadly. Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS, the purest and best medicine ever made.

Is your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS immediately. Is your Urine thick, ropy, cloudy, or high-colored?

Don't Wait! Your Kidneys are out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters!

Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is The Invalid's Friend. The young, the aged and tottering are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow,

Try a Bottle To-day!

Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?

The owner of this horse uses the 5/A Ironsides Sheet for the stable. It keeps the horse clean and ready for driving and saves an hour's work each day.

5/A Lap Dusters Closely Woven. 100 Beautiful Patterns.

5/A Ironsides Sheet Keeps Dirt and Flies from Horses in Stable.

5/A Clipper Fly Nets For Farmers and Teamsters. Equal to Leather at Half the Cost.

100 other styles of 5/A Horse Sheets and Fly Nets, at prices to suit everybody. For sale by all dealers. If you can't get them, write us.

5/A HORSE BLANKETS ARE THE STRONGEST.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL

Manuf'd by Wm. Ayres & Sons, Philada., who make the famous Horse Brand Baker Blankets.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not effected by heat. GET THE GENUINE. FOR SALE BY Merchants and Dealers Generally.

May 10-r-4t.

Sweat-Groan-Growl.

What else is to be expected of the old fashioned way of blacking the shoes? Try the new way by using WOLFF'S Acme Blacking and the dirty task becomes a cleanly pleasure.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

REQUIRES NO BRUSH.

Sheds Water or Snow. Shoes can be washed clean, requiring dressing only once a Week for men, once a Month for women.

It is also an Elegant Harness Dressing.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

CURTIS COMPOUND.

BLOOD, LIVER AND KIDNEY PURIFIER.

Now is the appointed time for thoroughly cleansing the system from all impurities, and all will find that the Curtis Compound will exactly fill the bill. It has stood the test of 22 years and its sales are larger than ever, every year. Price 50c. and $1.00.

FOR SALE BY

James H. Mercer,

DRUGGIST,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after sufffring for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. A-&-co.-dec-7-1y

FIRE INSURANCE

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
GERMAN AMERICAN INS. CO., NEW YORK.
GREENWICH INS. CO., NEW YORK.
JERSEY CITY FIRE INS. CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!

U. S. PENSIONS due many OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SAILORS, their WIDOWS, CHILDREN and DEPENDENT PARENTS everywhere. If in doubt, or any Pension information wanted, write here. No Washington, D. C., or other Agency so advantageous as this N. J. AGENCY.

☞ Thousands of Pensions aggregating millions of dollars, obtained through this Agency, and others allowed daily. ☞ Address with two stamps

JAMES F. RUSLING,
Counselor at Law,
224 E. State St., Trenton N. J.

(Late U. S. Pension Agent, N. J. Bvt. Brig. Gen'l.)

☞ Refers to Gov., U. S. Sen's and M. C's N. J., Posts G. A. R., and Pensioners all U. S., Canada &c.

Feb 15-r-4t

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

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Manufacturers of

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LIMITED.

MILTON, Pa.,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS,

by the following wellknown makers:

Chickering,

Knabe,

Weber,

Hallet & Davis.

Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

—.'.o.'.—

Catalogue and Price Lists

On application.

Sept. p-12.

Popping the Question.

It was seven long years since Jonas Harris had begun to "keep company" with Miss Hannah Bell, and yet in all that time he had not mustered courage to propose a certain important questions His house was lonely and waiting, her, was lonely to be vacated, and still Jonas could not bring himself to speak the decisive words. Many a time he had walked up to her door with the courage of a lion, only to find himself a very mouse when she appeared.

On making his usual appearance one night the hearth was swept, the fire burned brightly, and Miss Hannah was adorned with smiles and a red bow.

Conversation went serenely on for an hour or so, and then, when they both sat paring red-cheeked apples with great contentment, Jonas began to call upon his recollections.

"It's a good many years, an't it, Hannah, since you and I first set here?"

"Yes, a good many."

"I wonder if I shall be settin' here this time another year?"

"Maybe I shan't be at home. Perhaps I shall go out to spend the evenings myself," said Miss Hannah briskly.

This was a blow, indeed, and Jonas felt it.

"Where?" he gasped.

"Oh, I don't know," she returned, beginning to quarter her apple. "I might be out to tea—over to your house, for instance."

"But there wouldn't be anybody over there to get supper for you."

"Maybe I could get it myself."

"So you could! so you could!" cried Jonas, his eyes beginning to sparkle, "But there wouldn't be anybody to cook the pies and cakes beforehand."

"Maybe I could cook 'em."

At that moment Jonas's plate fell between his knees to the hearth and broke in two, but neither of them noticed it.

"Hannah," cried he with pent-up emphasis of seven long years, "could you bring yourself to think of gettin' married?"

A slow smile curved her lips; surely she had given him considerable time for consideration.

"Maybe I could," she returned demurely; and Jonas admires himself to this day for leading up to the subject so cleverly.—*New York Mercury.*

Don't Get Caught

This spring with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, your appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition, and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general spring medicine.

The Opium Habit in Washington.

One of the leading physicians of the National capitol remarked to me today that if a brand was on the forehead of every women who used opium in some form, society here would go to pieces. He attributes this frightful condition of affairs to the dissipated life led here by the women of the upper tendom. The endless round of balls and receptions is such a strain upon them that they must seek relief in some way. They begin by taking a soothing syrup, as a rule, to put them to sleep. This after a while fails to act, then paregoric is resorted to. From this it is only a step to pure opium and absolute ruin. Some people buy the crude gum and eat it regularly every day, while others buy laudanum and drink it in quarter ounce and even ounce portions. And then there are Dover's powders and morphine pills, both of which act rapidly, and especially the latter The habit seems more of a disease than a vice, for the whole nature of the victim undergoes a complete revolution, moral, mental, and physical. After a short time the victim will sacrifice honor, friends and family for the fatal drug. There is no cure, for even the asylums fail to effect a permanent cure except in rare instances — *Washington Letter.*

Invalid and Sacramental Wines

Speer's Unfermented Grape Juice is a pure unintoxicant wine from the finest native grown Port Grapes, especially for the use of Christian Churches, preserved from fresh and pure juice as it is pressed from the grape and guaranteed to retain its grateful flavor and essential qualities unimpaired for any period. Much used for evening parties and invalids who do not use stimulants.

Husband—"This is a pretty go."
Wife—"What is the matter?"
Husband—"Some one has gone and daubed ink on my new penwiper."

Hospital Remedies.

What are they? The growth of intelligence in medical matters has given rise to a demand for a class of genuine, reliable medicines. The opportunity of the ignorant quack, who grew rich curing everything out of a single bottle has passed. To supply satisfactorily this demand this list of remedies has been created They are the favorite prescriptions of the most famous medical practioners of the day, gathered from the hospitals of London, Paris Berlin and Vienna. Prescriptions which cost the patients of these specialists from $25 to $100, are here offered, prepared and ready for use, at the nominal price of *One Dollar Each.* Not one of them is a cure all; each one has only the reasonable power of curing a single disease and each one keeps its contract. Sufferers from Catarrh, Diseased Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Fever and Ague, Neuralgie, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or Nervous Debility, should send stamp for descripitive catalogue to Hospital Remedy Co., No. 303½ West King St., Toronto, Canada. If your druggist does not keep these remedies remit price and we will send direct free of duty.

Out of the Breastworks.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1888.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Seven years ago I contracted an exceedingly bad case of blood poison. I tried a physician, the best at command, but secured no benefit. My throat began to get sore, and my body covered with sores and ulcers. Going from bad to worse, I felt that my grave must be reached in the near future. I gave up the doctors' treatment, and with a despairing hope I commenced taking your medicine. I began to improve from the first bottle, and in a short time the ulcers healed, and my skin cleared off and was entirely well.

One year ago a case of catarrh developed in my system. The physician did his best, but could not cure me; but two bottles of Swift's Specific gave me permanent relief.

J. H. ROBINSON.

KAUFMAN, TEX., June 23, 1888.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about twelve years, and the best medical treatment failed to give me relief. I am now using Swift's Specific, and have received the greatest benefit from its use. Yours truly, WM. JONES.

For sale by all druggists.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York, 756, Broadway.
London, Eng., 35 Snow Hill.

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.

DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic. Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls for exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for it. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camilla Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden*

For sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States and Canada.

M. & J. S. Perrine

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FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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FRESH EVERY WEEK.

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ANY ORDER FOR FESTIVAL will be SUPPLIED WITH THE LOWEST Market Prices, AS FOLLOWS:

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
BANANAS,
PEANUTS,
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DEALER IN

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WINES AND LIQUORS

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

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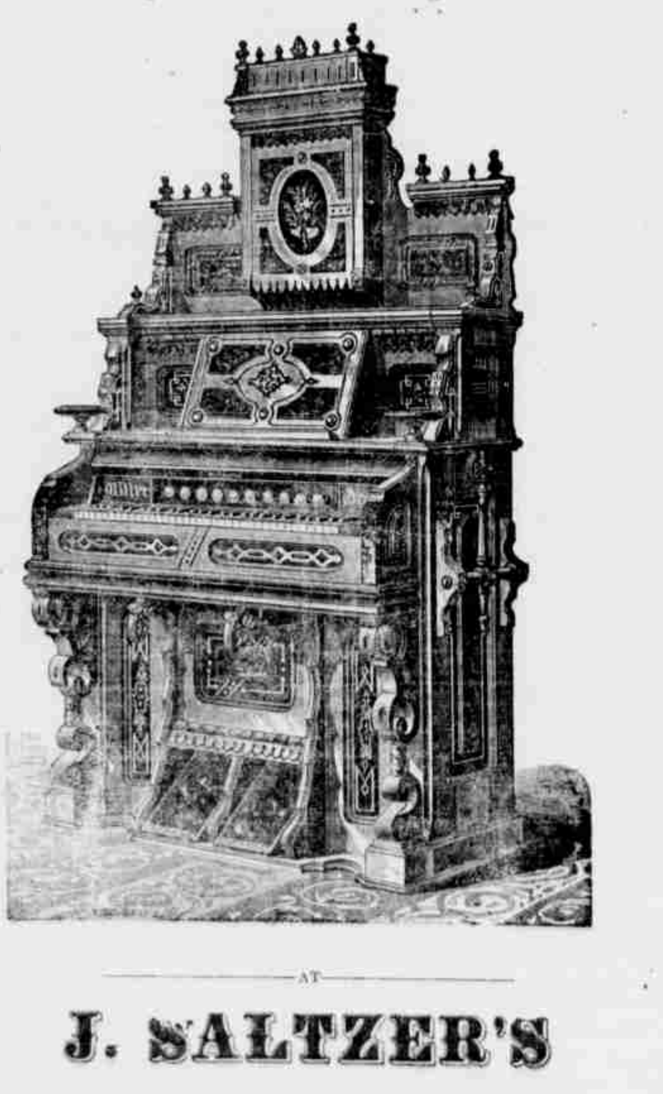

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AT

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MUSIC - - - - WAREROOMS

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SOLID EMERY AND OIL STONES, Triple Coated KNIFE SHARPENER

WHOLESALE ONLY BY THE TANITE CO. STROUDSBURG PA

Apr 26 d 4t

DR. THEEL

538 NORTH FOURTH STREET, below Green, Philadelphia, Pa. Regular graduated and registered physician, and surgeon, the only genuine leading specialist (no matter what others may claim) 25 Years Practical and European Hospital Experience [illegible]

SPECIAL DISEASES AND BLOOD POISON,

BOTH SEX. [illegible] ERUPTIONS, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, OBSTINATE ULCERS, Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Decay, obstructions, Inflammation of Kidney, Bladder and other organs, Throat Affections, Melancholy, Shyness and Aversion to Society, Brights Disease of the Kidney, Piles, bleeding or itching, Dyspepsia, Abuse of quacks, poisonous drugs, safe, sure and speedily cured. Recent cases, 4-10 days. Relief at once. The most stubborn cases solicited. Dr. Theel studied Allopathic, Homœopathic, Eclectic and Botanic systems of medicine, and by combining the same in practice he cures where others fail. Dr. Theel warns sufferers against compound pills, vegetable mixtures, blood purifiers and such preparations as such do not cure. [illegible] Truth, the only reliable medical treatise on Special and Nervous Diseases, [illegible] Dr. Theel has no equal and has proven by facts that his ability is worth more to sufferers than all the free consultations, guarantees and promises which are daily [illegible] Strictly Confidential. Write or call. Thousands of testimonials in the office. Hours, 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Wed. Eve'gs, till 10. Sat. from 9 A.M. till 10 P.M. Sunday, till 1.

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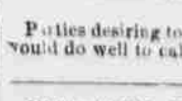
Parties desiring to buy horses and wagons would do well to call on the above.



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Hundreds have taken up these studies, and now earn $40 to $100 a month; advancement is rapid. Are you tired of your occupation? Learn Shorthand, the money spent will return many fold. It is a stepping stone to success. [illegible] (Remington, No. 2.) Lessons by Mail for home study. Positions furnished. Leading College in U. S. Send for circular. C. E. PALMER, Prin., 1006 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Mar 17-d-4t.

CATARRH of Nose or Throat in any stage, acute or chronic, also Hay Fever or Cold in Head, rapidly cured. High medical endorsement. A lawyer who had Catarrh 11 yrs. discovers a cure which is now given to the world. No cocaine or harmful substance. No snuff or douche. Easy, safe, agreeable. Send for circular with home testimonials. Scores cured. Druggists, 50c.; mail, 50c.; mail, registered, 60c. PAYNE & CO., ATHENS, Pa.

Apr. 19-r-4t.

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All sizes and widths. Gates to match. Sold by us or dealers in this line of goods. FREIGHT PAID. Information free. THE McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Nos. 118 & 120 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Feb 22 e o w-13t.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE

To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

Jan 31-d-4t

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPP'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

oct 26-d-6t.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH.			
	P M	P M	A. M.	A. M
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	......	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54		12 20	8 28
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 3
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9
	P M	P M	P M	

STATIONS.	SOUTH.			
	A M	A M	P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 0
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	...	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	......	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man.,
Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect MAY 12 1889. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 4.00 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day Express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.10 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.00 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 a. m. New York, 9.30 a. m.; Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

2.10 a. m.—Southern Express (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 7.20, and Washington 8.45, and through Pullman Sleeping cars to Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and at Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.43 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Watkins.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

10.42 p. m. Williamsport Express (daily except Sunday) for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Baltimore, 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 8.50 a. m.; Washington 8.10 a. m. Baltimore 9.00 a. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1.43 p.m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m. with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Williamsport Express leaves New York 3.00 p. m. Philadelphia 5.34 p. m. Washington 2.50 p. m. Baltimore 4.00 p. m. (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 10.42 p. m.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.48 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.10 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.50 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 11.17 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.37 p. m., Sunbury 1.30 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 3.05 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.30 p. m., Sunbury 5.20 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Wilkesbarre mail leaves Sunbury 10.00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12.10 a. m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.30 p. m., Sunbury 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agt.

Advertisers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 10 Spruce St., New York in good faith, can obtain all needed information about any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers.

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Nov 16 r-4w.